MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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OF THE FAR EAST

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Manager
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
DON. D. PATTERSON, Financial Editor and Business Manager
PETER S. JOWE, Representative in Hankow
Hankow, China.
HIN WONG
Representative in South China.
Canton

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

RUDYARD Kipling has written a new poem. In it he trys to win the world back, or forward, to the application of a little hard common sense to our many present difficulties. The title of the poem is "The Gods of the Copybook Maxims." Mankind is pictured being lured away from these Gods of the Copybook Maxims to follow after strange and plausible deities. Man wants a short cut to the millenium and he gets nothing but a path into the badlands. It is not often that a poet deals with the currency and with matters of public finance but Kipling is at times a most didactic sort of poet. Here are two lines from this last poem:

"And, though we had plenty of money,
there was nothing our money would buy:
And the Gods of the Copybook Maxims
said:—'If you don't work, you die."

Here is a lesson that a group of public men and economists in the various countries of the Western world have tried to get the world to see and to act upon. They call for a meeting of financiers who shall proceed to examine and propose measures to establish and make more easily possible that free and unhampered trade between countries which they look upon as one of the chief steps toward true economic reconstruction. The appeal is signed by men who are national leaders in the United States, Great Britain, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and the American signers include such men as Charles W. Eliot, Herbert Hoover, J. P. Morgan, Elihu Root, Charles H. Sabin, Taussig, Vanderlip and Warburg. The appeal is for an international economic council which is "to recommend upon the basis of authentic information what action in the various countries is advisable among the peoples interested in reviving and maintaining international commerce."

Upon the subject of inflation, which Kipling attacks and which he describes beautifully in

the first line quoted above, the men who have signed this appeal have some truths to put before their countrymen. Their analysis is worth reading and it is given below:

"The war has left to conqueror and conquered alike the problem of finding means effectively to arrest and counteract the continuous growth in the volume of outstanding money and of government obligations, and, its concomitant, the constant increase of prices. A decrease of excessive consumption and an increase of production and taxation are recognized as the most hopeful—if not the only—remedies. Unless they are promptly applied, the depreciation of money, it is to be feared, will continue, wiping out the savings of the past and leading to a gradual but persistent spreading of bankruptcy and anarchy in Europe. There can be no social or economic future for any country which adopts a permanent policy of meeting its current expenditure by a continuous inflation of its circulation and by increasing its interest-bearing debts without a corresponding increase of its tangible assets. In practice every country will have to be treated after careful study and with due regard to its individual conditions and requirements. No country, however, is deserving of credit, nor can it be considered a solvent debtor, whose obligations we may treat as items of actual value in formulating our plans for the future, that will not or cannot bring its current expenditure within the compass of its receipts from taxation and other regular income. This principle must be clearly brought home to the peoples of all countries; for it will be impossible otherwise to arouse them from a dream of false hopes and illusions to the recognition of hard facts. It is evident that Germany and Austria will have to bear a heavier load than their conquerors, and that, in conformity with the Treaty of Peace, they must bear the largest possible burden they may safely assume. But care will have to be taken that this burden does not exceed the measure of the highest practicable taxation and that it does not destroy the power of production, which forms the very source of effective taxation. For the sake of their creditors and for the sake of the world, whose future social and economic development is involved, Germany and Austria must not be rendered bankrupt. If, for instance, upon close examination, the Commission des Reparation finds that, even with the most drastic plan of taxation of property, income, trade and consumption, the sums that these countries will be able to contribute immediately toward the current expenses of their creditors will not reach the obligations now stipulated, then the commission might be expected to take the view that the scope of the annual contribution must be brought within the limits within which solvency can be preserved, even though it might be necessary for that purpose to extend the period of instalments. The load of the burden and the period during, which it is to be borne, must not, however, exceed certain bounds; it must not bring about so drastic a lowering of the standard of living that a willingness to pay a just debt is converted into a spirit of despair and revolt. It is also true that among the victorious countries there are some whose economic condition is exceedingly grave, and which will have to reach the limits of their taxing powers. It appears therefore to the undersigned that the position of these countries, too, should be examined from the same point of view of keeping taxation within a scope that will not be conducive to financial chaos and social unrest."

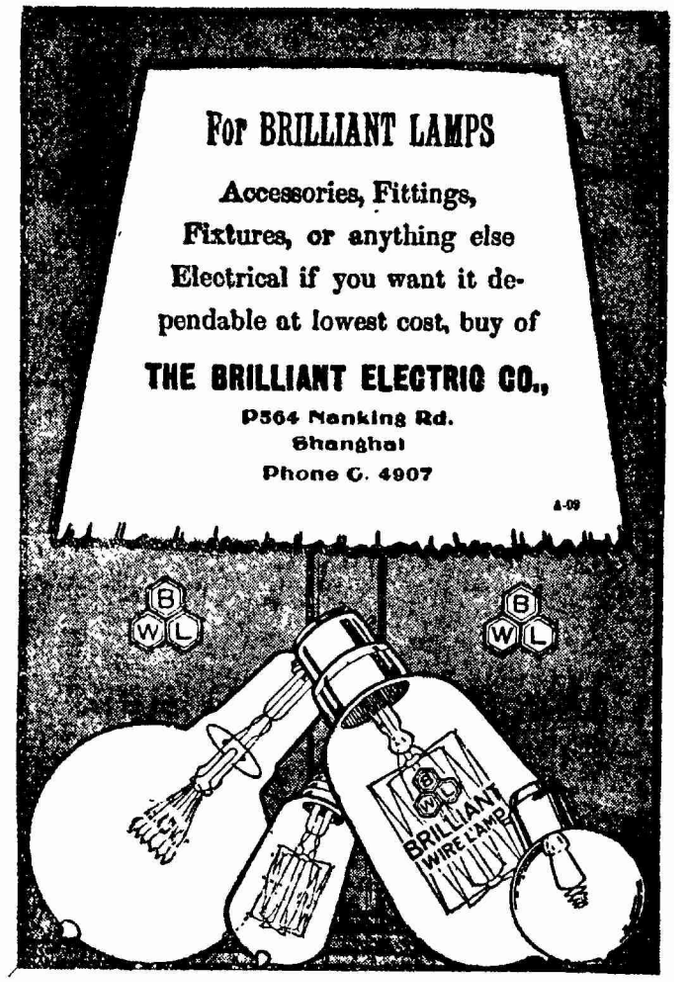
MR. C. T. Wang, in an interview in Shanghai, which was published in the *China Press* shortly after his recent arrival in this city from Paris, told the Chinese that they could be of great service to the nations of Europe during the difficult days of reconstruction because China has the raw materials and the products of which Europe stands in great need. This is true enough, but the problem which is as yet unsolved is the problem of getting these things from China to Europe. There are probably ships enough at the present time but the financial and economic machinery is so out of order that the payment for these goods in Chinese silver is almost an impossibility. The rise in the price of exchange on Shanghai has acted as effectively as a shortage of shipping in keeping the people of Europe from getting the materials they need from this country. If China wishes to help Europe she must not only provide raw materials, she must also provide credit and this China in her present state is unable to do in any large measure. China may have all the good will in the world and be able to give practical effect to but a small part of it because she lacks that complete organization of trade and that extension of banking facilities throughout the country, which alone are able to turn good will into products and send those products across to the places where they are needed. China may well look with great interest upon the calling of such a conference as has been spoken of above because it is only after some of the steps, that are proposed, have been taken that China will enter upon a period during which it will be possible to give tangible evidence of her good will and upon that later period which will bring prosperity to a poverty stricken world. The present state of much of Europe and the present inability of China to bring help ought to be a lesson to the business men and the people of this country and it ought to teach them the value of business and banking organization. Just as a train must run on rails

so must international good will run upon a good working business organization.

THE collapse of the Koltchak regime in Siberia has brought about a peculiar condition in China in respect to the Russian legation and consular officialdom in China, and also in Japan. Russian officialdom in China is of the old crowd—yes, extremely old—for they all date back to the good old times of the Czar and the Russian Empire. Much has happened in Russia and to Russia since the present Russian officials in China were accredited to this country. The condition of their residence in China is now all the more embarrassing, because of the interesting fact that they are being supported financially by China, through the Boxer indemnity money which Russia did not give up—or, at least, did not give it all up—when the other powers agreed to remit the indemnity payments when China entered the war. It has been stated that the Russian diplomatic and consular officers in Japan also get their financial support from China, but the truth of this statement is not known. Since Japan has been the chief supporter of Koltchak and the rest of the reactionary Russian crowd in the Far East she may also be supporting the diplomatic officers in Japan. The position of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, the former imperial Russian financial institution in the Far East, is also in a peculiar status because of the Siberian collapse. It is understood that the bank has been reincorporated as a French concern with headquarters in Paris, which was done to preserve the large French interest that has always existed in the institution. Personally and individually there naturally is sympathy for the Russian officialdom now living in exile in China and Japan, but in the aggregate there can't be much sympathy because the Siberian collapse, in spite of strong Allied assistance, is largely due to their policy in Siberia which failed to win the support of their own people. Allied officers returning now from Siberia all bring the sorry tales of ill-fed, poorly-clad, soldiers forced to the front lines while some 20,000 Russian officers lived in opulence on Allied subsidies in the rear line trenches composed chiefly of restaurants, cafes, hotels, theaters and pleasure places of Irkutsk, Harbin, and Valdivostok. It was this crowd that Japan backed and obtained concessions from and this is the reason why the feeling against the Japanese in Siberia is said to be more bitter today than exists even in China.

TSING Hua College in Peking seems unable to escape, as its many friends thought it might, the blight of politics that has fallen upon many parts of China's educational system. Tsing Hua is of unusual interest to Americans since it was founded to train young Chinese who were later to be sent to America for further study, in accordance with the policy set forth in an exchange of letters between representatives of the American and Chinese governments in July 1908. Tsing Hua has prepared an increasing number of young men for American universities and technical schools since it first opened its doors in the spring of 1911. Under the guidance of its first and greatly honored president, Tong Kaison, and under Dr. Y. T. Tsur, his successor, Tsing Hua earned the respect of the many American schools who received its students; it did its work well and was looked upon by both Chinese and foreigners in China as a fine example of the ability of Chinese educators to organize and keep in a state of efficiency a large and growing educational institution.

But now Tsing Hua has been dragged into the intrigue of party politics in Peking. The present condition of the college is the subject of a recent article by Nathaniel Peffer, Peking correspondent of the *China Press*, Shanghai. Mr. Peffer finds the situation to be about this: The man who succeeded Dr. Tsur as president has resigned and his resignation followed a student strike. The faculty of the college have felt called upon to express themselves on the critical state of affairs and have come out with a public statement. The students threaten another strike if the man who has recently been



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offered the presidency is inaugurated. The cause of the trouble may be guessed, in part at least, after a reading of the following demands from the public statement of the faculty.

1. A Board of Control over the college which shall be free from political influence and which shall include some members who are educators of ripe experience and of undoubted disinterestedness.

2. A President who is a trained educator, who also is free from political influence.

Tsing Hua is a school for whose good name the American legation at Peking and Americans in general have a peculiar responsibility. Its failure to do its work well may endanger the program of sending young men from China to America for education and its inefficiency may lead many who know nothing about American schools to suspect the value of American education in general. Furthermore the success of the school involves in some degree the honor of the Chinese government for it was undertaken as a part of an enterprise in which China and America are both interested. Mr. Peffer believes the present state of the school to be so bad as to call for American representation on the proposed Board of Control and he goes so far as to suggest the method by which representatives ought to be chosen. There is still hope, however, that the Chinese government will make a decided effort to avoid the loss of prestige that China will suffer in the estimation of Americans, both in this country and in America, if there should be a complete breakdown at Tsing Hua. This loss of prestige will not be in the eyes of Americans alone. Many Chinese will feel that China has cut a poor figure in an important Chinese-American undertaking if Tsing Hua closes its doors. We appeal, in the name of these Chinese and of the Americans in China, to the Chinese government to set things right at Tsing Hua and to give the college independence from political influence and encouragement in doing its proper work, so that it may take its place again as one of the most successful educational enterprises in the country.

BUT, if this and similar appeals are to go unheeded and if the condition of Tsing Hua is to become so critical that something must be done, then it seems that some other plan ought to be adopted rather than the one proposed of putting Americans upon the Board of Control. Such a plan has many difficulties. In the first place there is no guarantee that the placing of one or two Americans upon such a Board will do more than create another faction making the politics of matters even more intricate than at present. In the second place the Americans have no desire for permanent part in the control of Tsing Hua unless they are invited to take such part by the Chinese themselves. What the Americans want is to save Tsing Hua from its present critical difficulties and to set it on its feet again. What is needed is a temporary but effective remedy for what, it is hoped, is a temporary ailment.

The appointment of an American president for Tsing Hua would avoid these difficulties and fulfil these conditions. He would not be merely one of a large Board of Control, but would have the power of a chief executive officer. He would not stand for permanent and continuous American influence. He could bring about reform, set things straight and then retire, leaving the college to Chinese management as completely as ever. His task is one that could best be intrusted to a man who wields a large amount of power for a short period of time.

We hope and we believe that the Chinese will bring about improvement without assistance, but we believe that such assistance should be given, if it does unfortunately become necessary, not by placing Americans upon any Board of Control, but by putting into office an American as president, who shall be chosen for a limited number of years and who shall be retired before his term of office expires if the American minister and the Chinese government agree that he has accomplished the work for which he was originally placed in power. In order to avoid

misunderstanding let the Chinese reader be assured that the purpose of this publicity is not to bring an American in as president of Tsing Hua, but to get both the Chinese and the Americans to thinking about the best solution of the difficulties that the college faces. Let the Chinese reader be assured that every American in China would feel it a personal loss if the usefulness and the efficiency of Tsing Hua should be destroyed.

THE fight between the police and members of Parliament in the Japanese Diet on the afternoon of February 14, as the result of a debate on bills favoring universal suffrage proposed by the Kenseikai and Kokuminto parties in opposition to the Seiyukai party is interpreted in China as a hopeful sign of the true spirit of democracy gradually acquiring a foothold in Japan. Some consider the fight even as a forerunner of a revolutionary movement in that country. There are Chinese who expect to get up one morning and read in the newspapers that the Japanese government has been overthrown by revolutionists and a provisional republican government has been established in its place. The springing into existence of societies in Japan whose principal object is to protect and defend the present dynasty shows the existence of a movement to challenge the right of the ruling house to continue exercising its supreme power. The people in Japan have been aspiring for a long time for a larger measure of self-government. At present, only a few influential Japanese, including those who are related to the Imperial family and have acquired such high-sounding titles as Princes, Counts and Marquis, can derive benefits from their government. People of the poor and middle classes are toiling to fatten the pockets of the aristocrats. The condition in Japan is deplorable in consequence, and social unrest is discernable everywhere. The cost of living is increasing daily but the earnings of the masses are not increasing in proportion, being barely sufficient to keep soul and body together. Rice riots, strikes, and the burning down of mills and factories by dissatisfied laborers are common occurrences in the Island Empire. Helpless Japanese girls and more helpless children, who have no means to secure decent wages for themselves or sanitary surroundings in which to labor, are further oppressed. A civil revolution, to be quickly followed by an industrial revolution, can drive out the militarists and politicians who have so strongly entrenched themselves and bring about a better state of affairs in Japan with the result that her neighbors, like China, Siam, Russia, the Philippines, Australia and India would be free from the intrigues now directed from Tokio.

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THE debate on the universal suffrage bill had been postponed before. The Japanese government was opposed to it and, according to the press, would dissolve the Diet if the bill were passed. In 1909, a similar bill was passed by the House of Representatives but it was rejected by the Peers. Should the present bill be again thrown out by the Peers after having been approved by the House of Representatives, there will be trouble ahead for the government. Osaka, the most progressive city in Japan, is leading in the universal suffrage movement and manifesting great enthusiasm over the prospect of gaining the right to the ballot. It was to overawe Osaka that the annual military manoeuvers were held last year in its neighborhood, and the people were given holidays on that occasion to witness it. In spite of the excellent display of military powers from which the people, so the government hoped, would learn the lesson of respecting their authorities, Osakaians are pushing ahead with their progressive movement and fighting for the right to have a voice in governmental affairs. Whether the militarists can successfully coerce them to give up their aspiration remains to be seen. In this connection, the following comment from the *North China Star* may be read with interest:

"It is the general opinion, at least among people in the Far East, that the Japanese militarist government is rushing headlong with a Prussian policy toward a Prussian ending. The demand for more extended suffrage was a burning question in the Prussian legislature for years before the fall of the monarchy, and police and soldiers relied upon by the Prussian government to thwart the growing demands of the people. Finally the Prussian militarists tried the old time trick of bringing on a foreign war hoping that military success, with its attendant glory and plunder would give their party another lease of life. They played for desperate stakes and are now suffering the losers' punishment. Not long ago one of the local Japanese papers declared with pride that Japan was the only nation left which had a 'disciplined army.' The idea is a poisonous one and the best antidote is a full realization of what happened to the much vaunted Prussian army. We have met foreigners of several nationalities who actually exult over the apparent indications that Japan intends to pursue her militaristic policy, but this is a perverse frame of mind caused, perhaps naturally, by continued exasperation at the action of the Japanese militarists, both in uniform and out, during the past few years. Right thinking foreigners should hail with joy all evidences of an awakening of the liberal elements in Japan, who alone can reinstate their country in the real friendly confidence of the other members of the family of nations. If the Japanese government does not think that its own people are fit for universal suffrage, then Japan is not under its present government 'safe for democracy.'"

American Money and the Future of China

CHINA the most populous country of the world and potentially the wealthiest country in the world is going bankrupt at the rate of about $8,000,000 a month. Strictly speaking, the Chinese Republic isn't going bankrupt, but China's government at Peking is headed in that direction and the figures are somewhere in the neighborhood of those quoted above. China's total public debt is not known, chiefly because of the fact that most of the financial negotiations with Japan of the last four or five years are still private, but with these Japanese loans included, China probably has a lower public debt per capita than any other large nation. Certainly this is true since the close of the European War. China's total public indebtedness is probably not in excess of four or five dollars per capita. Furthermore if China's finances could be managed in a modern efficient way, her financial position would be sound—more, China could probably wipe out her total indebtedness in a comparatively short time. When the directors of a corporation permit their company to get into a condition similar to that of China today, the stockholders usually demand a reckoning and a change of policy. Otherwise there is a receivership and the bankers and other creditors take the matter in hand. This usually results in new officers and directors and new policies—or it means a winding up completely of the affairs of the company. The stockholders of the great corporation known as the Chinese government are the people of China. In exchange for governmental protection they pay certain direct and indirect taxes. In order to operate this great oriental business known as the Chinese government, it has been necessary to borrow money in the financial markets of the world. Before the European war the markets were in London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Petrograd, and to a minor extent, New York. Since the war the market has shifted to Tokio and New York.

Some of the millions borrowed abroad went into productive enterprises such as railroads, mines, reorganization of governmental departments, development of ports and such investments have in general been profitable and are returning dividends to China and to the Chinese people in actual money and in development service. Practically all of the money borrowed in the last few years—especially that from Japan has been wasted—or worse, it has gone into the maintenance of a military establishment that threatens to eat up the country it was planned

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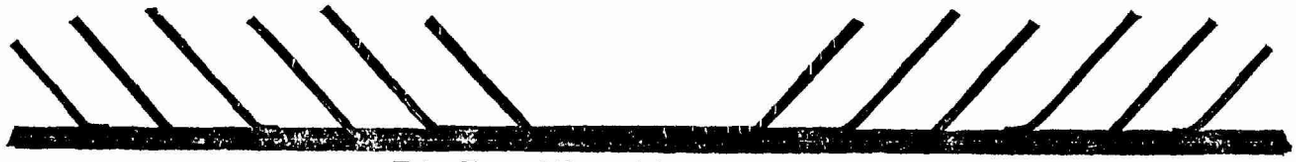

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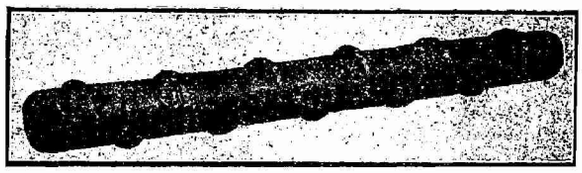

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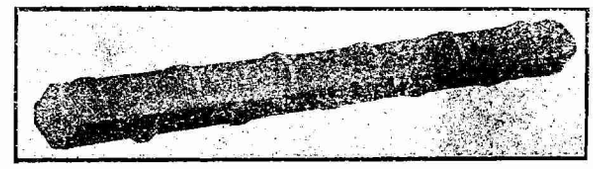

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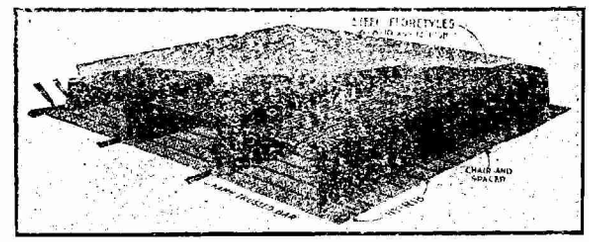

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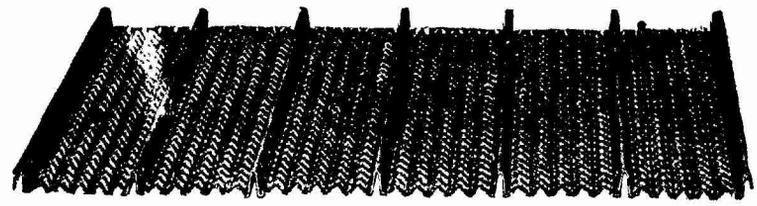

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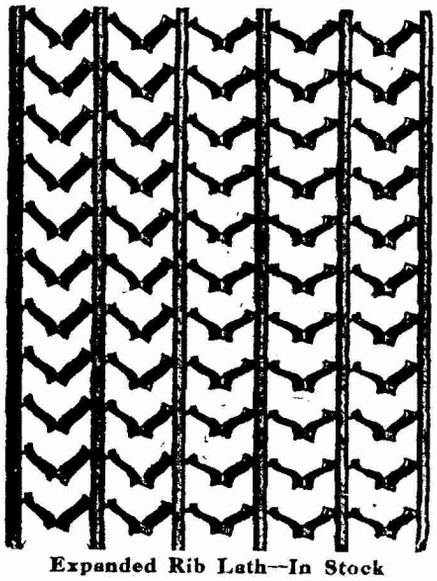

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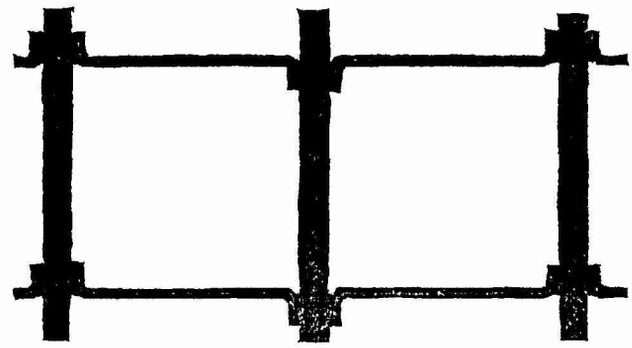

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to serve. About sixty per cent of the money that the people of China contribute toward the maintenance of their government in the form of taxes both direct and indirect goes to the support of China's armies—and this in a country known since earliest times as the Great Pacifist. China has about twenty military governors scattered around through the provinces and the soldiers they maintain, both paper and real, number from six to eight hundred thousand. Each of these soldiers is supposed to possess at least one rifle and one hundred rounds of ammunition. For the last five years the outside world has been told that China is in the throes of a civil war. When you discuss the reasons or principles that guide the contending factions with an intelligent Chinese citizen whether he lives on the border of Thibet, Mongolia, in Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, or Hankow, or anywhere else in China, he will smile and tell you that principles or ideals do not figure in this internal war. He will tell you that in spite of five years of internal war very few Chinese soldiers have been killed; that no officers have been sufficiently near the firing line to smell powder; that the only real sufferers have been the Chinese people who have footed the bills and who have been unfortunate enough to live in territories where Chinese armies "lived on the country."

In brief the Chinese civil war has been largely a checker-board affair in which the movers were twenty military officials scattered over the country with a directing head in Peking and another in Canton. The real struggle in China is the people of China against Chinese militarism. The people of China are made up of merchants, farmers, gentry, students, and officials. They are unorganized and largely incoherent, and still largely ignorant. The vast majority of them are so near the bread line that their chief attention must be concentrated on the next meal. The land of China is owned by the Chinese people in the form of small holdings that approximate in size a back-yard garden in America. This land is on the average more valuable than land in America and probably more productive. In spite of this the Chinese nation is going bankrupt, chiefly because the Chinese people, the stock-holders in the enterprise, are permitting a militarism financed, backed and abetted by Japan to devour the very vitals of the country. Most Chinese militarists are at heart just as patriotic as the rest of the Chinese people, but in their insane struggle for power and influence over each other they have permitted themselves to become mortgaged to an outside influence—an influence that is working constantly and steadly to stifle democracy in Asia for the simple reason of self protection. The development of democracy in China means just as surely as

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anything can be certain, the death of autocracy and militarism in Japan, hence militarism in Japan and militarism in China are working to perpetuate the system. Carried to its ultimate extreme, it will mean the development of a military menace in Asia that some day will again engulf the world in a ruinous war, a war which because of the racial element involved will be tremendously worse and more bitter than the one that has just been concluded on the other side of the world.

When you discuss with an intelligent Chinese student or merchant, or official, the needs of China, you will be told many things: The development of a stable constitutional government; a simplified language; modern industries that will make China independent in the basic materials; education for the millions of Chinese boys and girls who are growing up in ignorance and superstition; the development of a spirit of honesty in private and public affairs; transportation by rail, air and water; and money. It always ends up with the plea for money—Western money that will enable China to develop and take her place in the new Sun that is supposed to shine for everybody in the new world that came out of the war. In her new development China needs money and China will get money some way and somewhere. The Chinese people would rather get this money from America, Great Britain and France because the resulting development would largely be along the lines of development of America, Great Britain and France. Chinese militarists would rather get the money from Japan, because Japan's terms are easy—easy at least for the present. America has proposed that future loans to China shall be lumped and advanced through a consortium composed of America, Great Britain, France and Japan. Great Britain and France partly because of their obligations to America, but largely because of their similarity of government, institutions and ideals, have agreed to America's proposals for the organization of the financial consortium. Japan, for fear that the China situation will slip away from her, opposes the consortium. Japan hasn't the money to go it alone, but Japan firmly believes that disorder in China (chiefly of Japan's making) will cause the Western bankers and governments to lose confidence in China. Then Japan can obtain the needed funds for her China development in America and Europe and go it alone in China. This is what is meant by Japanese-American cooperation in China. It also means American money in China used by Japan for Japan's purposes and the interest guaranteed by Japanese bayonets. It means the use of American money in Asia for the upbuilding of an Asiatic menace that will mean dark trouble for the future.

It is now pretty well known that Japan has two well-developed foreign policies. One for the West and one for the East. Japan will agree to a liberal policy in America or Europe and then she will turn around and double-cross that same policy when applied to Asia. Japan banks upon the jealousies of western powers to defeat their altruism in China. Here's a case in hand: The Chinese New Year always brings about a financial stringency in China. This is due to the old, old custom of the Chinese of settling their financial obligations on the first of the year. This year there was the usual stringency, China needed several millions of dollars to pass the New Year stringency. The four powers, America, Great Britain, France and Japan, proposed to lend China £5,000,000. Largely at America's suggestion China agreed, or is said to have agreed to certain terms in order to get this money. The terms provided for a resumption of the internal peace conference that has been hanging fire in Shanghai for about a year; that the Chinese government would immediately begin the disbandment of both northern and southern troops; that this disbandment of troops should be supervised by the powers lending the money; that the loan should be guaranteed by the revenues of the salt tax department. The negotiations lasted over several weeks chiefly because of the inefficiency of negotiating around the sides of a quadrangle with London, Paris, Washington and Tokyo at the corners. In spite of the fact that China did agree to the general principles proposed by America the New

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Year came on before the money was available. Those in the know at Peking, say that the real hitch was at Tokio. First the Japanese wanted to advance their part of the money under a separate agreement and they did not want to bind their future actions by signatures of America, Great Britian and France. In the end, China got part of the money from her own Chinese bankers, and the rest of it or $5,000,000 she got from Japan. Just what China agreed to do to get the Japanese money is not known publicly and probably never will be. Japan came up at the final minute as the hero with the needed funds in his hands. China took the money. America's chief handicap was the lack of a financial representative in China. The American Consortium has no official representative in China to handle the negotiations. To use a slang sport term, America "muffed the ball."

In order to negotiate the terms of the Consortium Loan, the American bankers are now sending a representative to China. Mr. Thomas Lamont, a representative of J. P. Morgan, America's largest financial house is now coming to China, in fact he sailed from Vancouver on February 19. The American group is expected to abide largely upon his advice. J. P. Morgan and Company acted during the war as Great Britain's financial representatives in the United States and practically all of the British loans were placed in America through this firm. Mr. Lamont will stop in Japan for interviews with Japanese financiers and government officials before coming to China. In China he will go over the situation and out of his impressions and those of his associates will develop the American financial policy in China. Mr. Lamont is probably the most influential financier in America. He is a big man and he can usually see a situation without the use of a microscope, but with all of his experience in world finance, he can't do anything in China without the assistance and cooperation of the American government. If American money is coming into China there must also be an American policy that will be based upon the general principle of helping the Chinese people to help themselves. America doesn't want another Mexico and China doesn't want to become another Mexico. America wants a strong democratic China because a strong China means a great development of the commerce of the Pacific in which both America and China and Japan and the rest of the world may participate.

In spite of the adverse balance sheet, China is a solvent country. She can pay her bills if the administration of the funds is in the hands of honest officials and if there is a good book-

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keeping system not only in the Capital, but also in the Provinces. China's taxation methods are in an archaic and chaotic condition. There is no strict division or understanding as to what is provincial revenue or what is national government revenue. In many cases the taxes are "farmed out" similar to the old method that Europe has outgrown. Then there is the military problem. China is said to need for national defence about 250,000 soldiers. These should be scattered on the four frontiers and in the central provinces. These forces should belong to the national government and not to certain self-seeking military governors. China's railroads should be developed as a centralized efficient system and not under the old concession system with each road and branch line controlled by each of a half dozen powers who put up the money. A railroad freight car loaded at Harbin should be capable of transportation to Shanghai, Hankow or Canton without difficulty. As it is now, British equipment will not connect with Belgian, German, French or Russian equipment. In America a freight car belonging to the Canadian Pacific railway may often have been shipped to the Gulf of Mexico. In China a Chinese merchant may have to unload and reload his merchandise three of four times before it gets to the sea coast. It stands to reason that China's transportation should be standardized, for the reasons of facility in shipping cargoes and for the larger reason that China would then be able to go into the world's markets for railroad equipment with a free hand. Now she is tied down to certain kinds of equipment specified in the loan terms.

China is broke for the same reason that a bank can fail because its assets are not liquid. Financiers who have studied Chinese finance say that the way out is simple, provided the problem is handled properly. Before China will consent to a lot of hard, iron clad terms that would place her governmental departments in bondage to Western nations, she will go to Japan for her money, feeling that in time she may be able to absorb or defeat Japan. The supervision that China needs is the type of supervision that will teach China to help herself. China will not object to intelligent supervision if she can see daylight ahead. China wouldn't object to Japan's control of Shantung Province if Japan would set a date and put up guarantees as to when she would get out. But as long as Japan pursues her present policy in China, just so long will the Chinese people fight Japan. You can't control four hundred million people indefinitely and this refers to one nation or a dozen. The war did a lot of liberating and the lesson will never be lost. The American government and American financiers in association with the other liberal powers under the right kind of a League of Nations can do wonders for China in a very few years. By letting matters drift or by permitting Japan to manage the situation, a condition leading to final chaos will result. Japan's policies in China are the policies Japan learned from Western nations. Japan's only difference is that she still sticks to them in spite of the fact that they have been repudiated elsewhere. Japan doesn't believe that the rest of the world has been converted to a new order. Germany doesn't believe it either, but events over which no government has control are showing every day that a new order is coming. America can be the champion of this order in China, or America can permit others to use her funds to perpetuate the old order in the Orient that can lead to but one end and that the same as was decided upon the battlefields of France.

J. B. P.

Another Chinese Cabinet Crisis in Making

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

PRIME Minister Chin Yung-peng is now finding his position gradually untenable. If he opposes direct negotiations with Japan concerning Shantung, the powerful Anfu Club will set upon him. Should he be in favor of the negotiations, the people would go against him.

His leniency in dealing with the students who have tried to express the popular views on current diplomatic questions by means of street lectures and demonstrations, according to the Chinese press, has already displeased Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, the most powerful military leader in North China, who, although having no opinion of his own, has a host of followers ever ready to persuade him, if there is a chance, to interfere with the present Administration for no other than selfish reasons.

After having studied the Shantung question most carefully, Prime Minister Chin appears to have come to the conclusion that it would be inadvisable for China to consider Japan's proposal for direct negotiations favorably. Influenced by a section of his followers, Marshal Tuan holds a different view. As he is a persistent and obstinate man, no amount of argument can alter his decision once it is made. The question now remains whether Prime Minister Chin will obey him. By listening to Marshal Tuan's advice, the Prime Minister will continue to hold his office for a few months longer. The sacrifice he will make will be the loss of popularity with the people. If Prime Minister Chin finds it difficult or impossible to comply with the wish of his teacher—for that is the relationship between them—he will have to resign in the near future so that an Anfu member may be appointed to replace him and do that which he refuses to do.

There is in circulation a rumor that General Wang Yih-tang, Northern Chief Delegate to the Chinese Internal Peace Conference at Shanghai, may be appointed General Chin's successor. These who have the power to make and unmake prime ministers in Peking have discused this possibility, but in view of his oppositon to the direct Shantung negotiations with Japan, there is no liklihood of his being chosen for the next premiership. Marshal Tuan himself has also been suggested by his followers to head the Cabinet once again. The last thing which his truly loyal followers and good friends would like to see is his reappearance in the political arena.

Suppose that Marshal Tuan accepts the offer of premiership and assumes office, what will happen? He will open direct negotations with Japan with regard to the return of Kiaochow, and may bring the outstanding question to an issue. On the other hand there will be a further widening of the chasm between the South, for to a man the South is against Marshal Tuan. Also there would be a resurrection of the pro-Japanese element in Chinese politics in Peking, which will be detrimental to the nation.

The present critical financial situation, if unrelieved will force Prime Minister Chin to leave the Cabinet even if the difficulties with Marshal Tuan concerning the matter of the direct Shantung negotiations can be avoided. There is no question but that the government has exhausted every means at hand to secure money for administrative expenses and that the Chinese banking institutions cannot accomodate it with any more loans. The Japanese are less friendly disposed toward Prime Minister Chin than toward his predecessors. This is because Prime Minister Chin, it must be said in fairness to him, has been consistently following the policy announced at the beginning of his term that he would not countenance improper methods of raising foreign loans and improper ways of expending it. This policy of his has been interpreted as an attempt to break away from Japanese influence in financial matters and to have a closer cooperation with British and American financial interests. Soon after his assumption of office, his opponents repeatedly pointed out to him the fallacy of such a policy, and said that he could not carry it out. These have almost the realization of their prediction in the failure of the £5,000,000 loan to China by the four powers before the New Year. Since his policy of endeavoring to pull through straightforward deals with foreign financiers has failed, therefore, he naturally cannot remain in power his friends say, and will have to stand the scorn of his opponents.

Without money the government cannot last. The mutiny of a hundred soldiers more than a week ago in Tsinan indicates the trend of the minds of the unpaid soldiers. More mutinies may follow, and the internal condition may become extremely precarious. In face of them, no person, no matter how strong he may be, can continue heading the Cabinet. At the present moment in China, the man who can find money to tide over the situation alone can be Prime Minister. The Allies' unwillingness to lend £5,000,000 to the Chinese government, say the Chinese financial authorities, may result in the downfall of the Chin Cabinet. His fall will revive Japanese activities in China.

Even before the fall of his Cabinet, the Japanese are resuming their activities in the realm of finances. Seeing that neither Great Britain nor America would care to relieve the financial stringency of the Chinese government before the end of the Chinese New Year, they have made a loan of yen 9,000,000, which Prime Minister Chin was unable to refuse to accept, in view of the critical situation facing his government. It is unnecessary to add that the conclusion of this loan will subsequently lead to more Japanese loans, unless the emergency consortium loan is concluded soon to relieve the situation, until Japan has again monopolized the loan market in China as she monopolized it before and turned the attention of the whole world toward her financial activities.

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Prime Minister Chin, who has been struggling to throw off the Japanese yoke of old and is about to be overcome by it, is considered a military man, and has a promising future before him though he may suffer defeat at this time. This is the view of those who are in close contact with members of the old Peiyang Party, in which Prime Minister Chin is prominent. His siding with the liberal constituents of the country shows his intimate knowledge of the situation and his correct understanding of it. He would not have put a check to the student activities had it not been for the interference of Marshal Tuan, who was incited by his selfish followers to do so.

The question arises as to why is it that Prime Minister Chin is in such moral fear of Marshal Tuan. The answer is found in their relationship of pupil and teacher or protege and patron. Marshal Tuan has made Prime Minister Chin what he is today, powerful and eminent. Prime Minister Chin accordingly treats Marshal Tuan with the reverence due a teacher and a patron. Whatever his teacher says is right with him even though he is forced to make a supreme sacrifice. Prime Minister Chin, according to his friends, prefers to suffer in silence and would under no circumstances make a declaration to the public explaining his attitude on the current questions if that declaration would injure the feelings of his chief. To him loyalty means everything.

Prime Minister Chin's friends, while appreciating his faithfulness to his chief, consider it a wrong conception of loyalty when he meekly yields to views which are not necessarily sound. They say that if he were a strong man he would inform Marshal Tuan that as Prime Minister of China he will run government affairs alone and will assume the whole responsibility for anything that goes wrong, and that which in personal relationship they are pupil and teacher, in official relationship one is the Prime Minister and the other is Director-general of the Frontier Defence Force, the latter having no legal right to interfere with the business of the former although the former has the right to interfere with the business of the latter. This weakness, in the opinion of Prime Minister Chin's associates, is one of his foibles.

Even during the organization of his Cabinet Prime Minister Chin evinced much of this weakness. At first the Anfu Club hinted its desire to have one of its members given a cabinet post. Later it desired two cabinet offices Through the mediation of Marshal Tuan, Prime Minister Chin conceded the point. Soon afterwards the Anfu Club wanted three cabinet posts, which demand he was also forced to concede. At last it even challenged his right to have his own man as Vice-Minister of Finance. It is pointed out that if he had made a stand at the beginning he would not have had to yield so much in the end. His friends hope that he has learned a lesson from all that has happened. This lesson may serve him in good stead as another cabinet crisis is approaching.

If Prime Minister Chin believes that China has nothing to gain by direct negotiations with Japan concerning Shantung, he should say so openly without fear of reprimand from Marshal Tuan. If he holds the view that the best thing for China to do in connection with the matter is to reply to Japan that no negotiation is necessary in view of the fact that both countries have agreed that Kiaochow should return to China and that the Japanese troops in Chinese territory should be recalled, he should make an announcement to that effect immediately and instruct the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to draft such a reply for consideration at a cabinet meeting. If he thinks that Great Britain and America have not given him the support which he deserves and that their failure to support him at this critical time is unfair, he should also express that view without hesitation. Exhibition of a little strength and courage on his part is the way to success as China's first statesman. This represents the consensus of opinion in the Chinese Capital concerning Prime Minister Chin today.

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11-643

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

By C. F. Remer, M. A., Professor of Economics and H. F. MacNair, M. A., Professor of History, St. John's University, Shanghai.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Negotiations over Shantung.

References: Pp. 565,570-5, 583-90, 591.

Questions: 1. What invitation has been extended to Dr. C. T. Wang? 2. Do you think that he should accept the invitation? Why? 3. What are we told on p. 570 was the "real beginning of the Student Movement in China" and what was its first act? 4. Why is the present a good time for the proposal for direct negotiations? 5. What is said to be the attitude of the Peking government? 6. What does the writer of the article that ends on p. 575 believe to be the best solution of the difficulty? 7. Upon whom does he believe the situation depends? 8. Does Mr. Hsu Tung-Fan believe that there is a difference between taking the Shantung question before the Paris Peace Conference and before the League of Nations? 9. Upon what does he base his opinion? 10. What will be the attitude of the League toward the secret agreements between Japan and China? 11. What does Mr. Hsu believe should be done for the present? 12. Write down your own opinion as to whether there should be direct negotiations with Japan or not, and three good arguments to support it.

Topic 2: American News about the Far East

References: P. 567-8.

Questions: 1. What two news items are quoted by the editor? 2. Do these items contain news that is true? 8. Is it a matter of importance to the Chinese if such news is printed in America? Why? 4. Is it a matter of importance to the Americans? Why? 5. What proposal is made by the editor to make American news about the Far East more accurate? 6. Can you think of any way to improve the quality of the news about America which appears in the Chinese papers?

2. National Affairs

Topic 1. Internal Peace

References: Pp. 566-67.

Questions: 1. What are the two subjects dealt with in the telegram of Mr. Tong Shao-yi? 2. What is the meaning of the word "personnel?" 3. What ways are proposed for dealing with the "self-seeking leader?" 4. What is the Military Pact? 5. What was the original reason for it? 6. What present danger does Mr. Tong see in the continuance of the Military Pact? 7. What further danger does the editor see in its continuance? 8. Do you think the Military Pact is an important obstacle to peace between the North and the South?

Topic 2. The Methodists in China

References: Pp. 578-80.

Questions: 1. How much money has been set aside by the Methodist Churches for work in China? 2. Who is Dr. Ralph Ward, Bishop Lewis? 3. What is said about the program of industrial and vocational training? 4. What is the meaning of the phrase "vocational training?"

Topic 3. Proposal for a New Political Party.

References: Pp. 570.

Questions: 1. What is the Anfu Club and how long has it been in power? 2. What party was in power when the republic began in 1911 and 1912? 3. Do you think it is logical to conclude that the Anfu Club must fall because other parties have? 4. Do you think it logical to conclude that this proposed new party must come into power when the Anfu Club falls? 5. Upon what does the power of a political party in China depend? 6. Do you think that the time has come when the basis of this power is to be changed?

Topic 4. The Students and Moral Reform

References: Pp. 600-04.

Questions: 1. Write down the proposals of Dr. Ida Kahn and number them. 2. Which of these proposals are chiefly political, which are chiefly economic, and which are chiefly moral? 3. Which of her proposals do you believe to be reasonable and which to be unreasonable? State your reason in each case.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: American Ships for China's Coastwise Trade

References: Pp. 568-9,608.

Questions: 1. What two countries besides China herself have the largest number of ships in the coastwise trade of China? 2. What is the number of ships that are to be sent out for this trade from America? 3. What is the meaning of the phrase "to concentrate cargo?" 4. If American companies have ships that sail between the United States and China why is it important that they should have ships that sail between Chinese ports? 5. Does the editor consider it important that there should be American ships on the rivers of China?

Topic 2: Railway Plans of the Southern Government

References: Pp. 576-8.

Questions: 1. Who is Tsen Chun-hsuan? 2. Why is it necessary to put so many military officials among the associate directors of railways for the Southern government? 3. What reasons are given for the promotion of railways at the present time? 4. Of the railways named which is it proposed to attempt first? Why? 5. What is the attitude of the Peking government toward these railway plans? 6. What is your own opinion of the advisability of allowing the Southern government to proceed with such plans? 7. Do you see any connection between the military power of the Southern government and the proposed railways? 8. Do you see any connection between the conference for internal peace and the proposed railways?

Topic 3: The New Chinese-American Bank

References: Pp. 606.

Questions: 1. Under what law is the new bank incorporated? 2. Which of its offices is now in operation? 3. What was the amount of the deposits for the first day? 4. We are told that the bank is to issue notes "backed by a reserve of 100 per cent." 5. What is the purpose of a bank in issuing notes? 6. What is the use to the community of a bank that issues notes? 7. Does it seem to you that these purposes can be carried out by notes "backed by a reserve of 100 per cent?"

Topic 4: American Trade

References: Pp. 606-7.

Questions: 1. Upon what is the conclusion based that the growth of American business has been in the field of manufacturing? 2. Does this seem to be satisfactory to the writer? 3. Do you think it is true that manufacturing is to be looked upon as a better basis for prosperity than other industries such as agriculture? 4. What do you think of the industrial future of China in comparison with that of Japan? 5. The following is suggested for debate: Resolved, that manufacturing should be encouraged by the Chinese government as the true basis for national prosperity.

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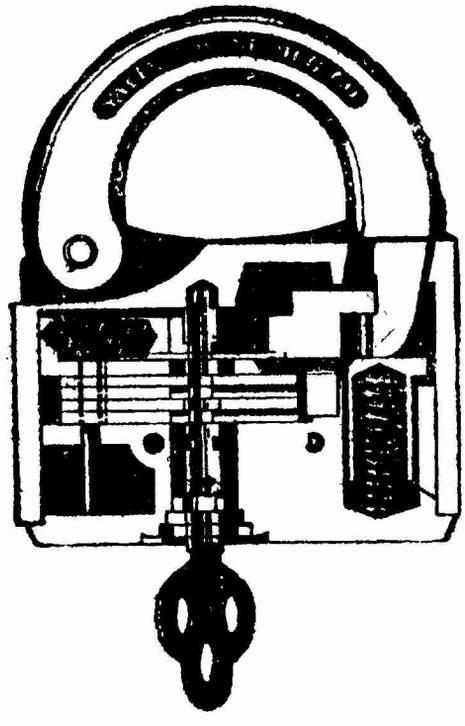

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News from North China

Mrs. Chris de Neergard of Hankow is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Hopkins, of San Tiao Hutung.

Mrs. W. H. Donald left on Wednesday for Shanghai where she will join her husband and spend the rest of the winter.

Mr. Behr and Mr. Hall have recently arrived in Peking from London. They will soon take up work here as student interpreters in the British legation.

Mrs. Carl Crow left Peking for Shanghai on Wednesday. She spent a fortnight in the Chinese Capital on a business trip.

Mrs. M. Frame of the American Board Mission, Peking, is leaving for Yokohama this week. Mrs. Frame will sail thence for the United States.

F. T. Smith arrived in Tientsin on Tuesday from Shanghai by the s. s. *Shuntien*. Mr. Smith will have charge of the offices of Messrs. Gaston, Williams and Wigmore.

Miss Gertrude Kellogg who has been at the Union Women's College for the last year has left for Fenchou, Shansi Province, where she will be in charge of the new hospital.

President Hsu Shih-chang has promised to donate $2,000 and Prime Minister Chin Yung-peng, $1,000 toward the funds of the International Anti-opium Association in Peking.

Yeh Cung-cho, High Industrial Commissioner, is now planning to establish industrial schools at Hankow, Shanghai and Tientsin, for the purpose of imparting industrial knowledge to young Chinese.

After an exciting game which ran into ten minutes of extra play, the Tientsin Ice Hockey Team defeated the Marines by a score of 4 to 3 at the Peking Club Rink on last Saturday night.

The directors of the A. B. C. Club last Sunday gave an informal tiffin to Sir John in their club house. On Saturday Sir John attended a dinner given in his honor by the British Chamber of Commerce.

J. B. Powell, editor of the *Millard's Review*, has completely recovered from illness, and is now attending to his business as usual. He will stay in Peking until the end of the month and return to Shanghai about March 1.

The Anglo-Chinese Society will give a farewell dinner to Sir John Jordan on Tuesday, February 24, in the building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The guests will comprise representatives of many regimes, old officials and Manchu officials, and new officials.

The *Shuntien Shih Pao*, a Japanese paper in Peking reports that the Yokohama Specie Bank has arranged to make an advance of $5,000,000 to the Chinese government before the New Year.

A. J. Bowen, president of the Nanking College, Nanking, who has been in Peking for two week at the home of Dr. J. C. Ferguson, and attending the Methodist Conference, has left for the United States.

The ladies of the Peking Club have a team in playing ice hockey, and those of the Y. M. C. A. skating rink have another team. Tomorrow there will be a hockey match between the two teams, which will be the first game of the kind in Peking.

The reorganization of the Wine and Tobacco Administration will soon be carried out. After its reorganization, a post of Director-General will be

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created, to which the present Director-General, Chang Shou-lin, will again be appointed.

Chen Lu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has returned to Peking from Tientsin whither he had gone for retirement. But he still persists in refusing to resume office. There is a report in circulation that Sun Pao-Chi may be induced to accept the post temporarily.

At a New Year reception on February 28, President Hsu Shih-chang will entertain nobles and dignitaries of Outer and Inner Mongolia in Peking. The Cabinet Ministers and General Hsu Shu-cheng will be present on that occasion.

Five hundred troops of the Royal Italian Expeditionary Forces embarked for Italy on the steamer *France Maru* from Tientsin on Thursday. Colonel Fassini-Camossi, commanding officer of the expedition, with his staff, left on the same vessel.

Dr. J. C. Ferguson, adviser to the Chinese government, will give a lecture on "Jade" in the British legation today. This is the second of the lectures on the course in art appreciation given by the School of Painting and Design of the Peking Institute of Fine Arts.

On Monday a party of Tientsin journalists went down river on the ice-breaker Tung-ling, at the invitation of the Hai Ho Conservancy Board, to see the proposed reclamation scheme of Taku. An official memorandum with a plan of the project was presented to each guest.

An exhibition of Chinese and foreign fine arts will be held at the European and American Returned Students' Headquarters on March 5, 6 and 7. Various entertainments will be provided and a lottery will also be held. The proceeds from the exhibition will be for the benefit of the Jen Tze Tang Orphanage.

The preliminary engineering conference of the Commission on Railway Technics was held at the end of the last week and the beginning of this week in the Ministry of Communications. Among those who attended the conference were T. R. Johnson, British Adviser; F. H. Clark, American Adviser; S. Hirai, Japanese Adviser; and P. Painleve, French Adviser.

The Japanese journalists in Peking were entertained at tiffin by Wu Chi-san, chief secretary of the President's Office, and Ko Tsu-yun, chief secretary of the Cabinet, on Wednesday at Yingtai Island, in the President's office where the European and American journalists were entertained last Sunday, and where Emperor Kuang Hsu was imprisoned and died.

The 1920 annual meeting of the Chihli-Shansi Educational Association will meet at the American Board Mission in Peking on February 26 and 27. The program of the two days includes committee reports, sectional conferences, round table, business sessions and devotional services. A feature will be an address by Dr. John Dewey, of the Teachers' College of Columbia University, New York.

Lewis Tong, eldest son of Tong Shao-yi, is visiting in Tientsin in the interest of the new campus and buildings of the Fu Tan University, his school, of Siccawai, Shanghai. The University is building up a new campus at Kiangwan. Mr. Tong has received a starter from Liang Shih-yi, a friend of his father, who has subscribed $500. He will be in Peking and Tientsin collecting subscriptions for fifteen or twenty days.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Tientsin press, was held in the Gordon Hall Committee-room on Tuesday, A. M. Cockell presiding in the absence of W. H. Hunt. The report and accounts for the year ending December 31

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together with recommendations of the directors which include the payment of a dividend of 15 per cent were adopted. The retiring directors and the auditor were re-elected.

It is here announced that the sixth drawing of the premium bonds of the Hsin Hua Savings Bank will take place on April 25, at the Temple of Agriculture and the Governor of the Bank has already petitioned the government to appoint special officials to supervise the drawing. It is decided that no more drawings will be held after this and that on April 25, 1921, all bonds shall be repaid in silver dollars, according to the *Peking Daily News*.

T. Y. Lo, former First Secretary to the Chinese legation in the Court of St. James, the newly appointed president of the Tsing hua College, has tendered his resignation owing to the opposition of the students. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has appointed Dr. Hawkling Yen as acting president of the College. The latest news indicates that the students are also opposing Dr. Hawkling Yen to assume new office because they say that his ideas on education are too conservative.

It is here learned that Thomas W. Lamont, one of the partners in the American Banking House of J. P. Morgan and Company, sailed from Seattle on Feburary 19, for China. Mr. Lamont will first make a brief visit to Japan and will then come to Peking, where he is expected to remain for some time with a view to making a study of China's financial conditions. Mr. Lamont's visit to China is of special interest at this time in view of the question of the formation of the new consortium, in which Messrs J. P. Morgan and Company are showing active interest.

Peking, February 21, 1920.

News from Central China

Captain Robert Dollar and J. Harold Dollar passed through Hankow this week on their way to Changsha, Hunan. They are visiting Changsha on business.

Hollis Adelbert Wilbur of the National Committee, Y. M. C. A. Shanghai is visiting Hankow at present. He will leave for Shanghai tomorrow, February 15.

During the year past, $2,200 has been collected by the members of the Boone University Alumni Association to assist in constructing the University Swimming Pool as a part of the gymnasium.

The Hupeh Provincial Bank of Agriculture and Industries is now being organized and is now planning to open four branches in the outports in the province, and officials have been sent out to make investigations of the industrial conditions.

In accordance with orders from the Central government, the government mint at Wuchang is making arrangements to coin silver dollars bearing the likeness of the late former President Feng Kuo-Chang to commemorate his work.

J. W. Burtwell, chairman of the Hankow British School Committee, announces that the school will re-open on February 23, next Monday. The school has been closed up for some time on account of the prevalence of mumps in Hankow.

Bishop Logan H. Roots of the American Church Mission, Hankow, returned to St. Paul's Cathedral on February 14, from Shanghai. He is back from Detroit, Michigan, where he attended the tri-annual general convention of the Episcopal Church.

Cecil Kirke, acting H. B. M. Consul-General at Hankow, announces that regulations prohibiting the entry of enemy subjects into the British Concession, Hankow, which were published in October, 1917, have been withdrawn from February 6, last Friday.

The Rev. L. B. Ridgely, chaplain of St. John's Church, English Congregation, expects to leave Hankow with his wife, going on regular furlough, about February 15. He will be succeeded by the Rev Edward Walker who will move into the Vicarage..

A Mission Conference was held in Changsha last week when, besides the missionaries resident in Changsha, those from different stations and outstations in Hunan attended. Many important matters of the missions and mission schools were discussed.

Edwards L. Hall, secretary of the Educational Department of the Hankow Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, left for the United States on February 19. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hall. Mr. Hall has been in the service of the Y. M. C. A. for twenty years.

Yang Tu, a native of Hunan province and the central figure in the 1915 monarchical movement of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, is going to establish a bank with a capital of $5,000,000 for financing Chinese tea merchants to reform that important trade with foreign countries.

Two modern office buildings are to be added to Kiukiang very shortly. One is of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, and the other belongs to Jardine, Matheson and Company. Again, the Kiukiang Chinese Maritime Customs have commenced bunding operations preparatory to building.

It is stated that the Ministry of Communications has appropriated $200,000 for the establishment of a hospital for the employees of the Peking-Hankow

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SHANGHAI

Railway Administration. The hospital will be built at Seven Mile Creek near Hankow, and it is hoped will be opened in the next few months.

Every necessary precaution against Bolshevik propaganda in this center is being taken by the authorities in view of the fact that there are now so many houseless and helpless flood refugees. More than ordinary effort has been made to find relief for them to avoid any unwelcome happening.

Pamphlets in Chinese entitled "The Wholesale of China's Birthright" by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui are being freely distributed to different classes of people in Central China. Being aware of this, the authorities are doing their best to prevent the same being read by the soldiers as well as the general public.

Some former German residents and merchants in Hankow are now returning after their long absence. They are now allowed to enter the British Concession at Hankow, although British merchants are not yet permitted to trade with the Germans in spite of the fact that the two countries are now on the peace basis.

A series of basketball games have been arranged to be played at the Hankow Chinese Y. M. C. A. during the next few weeks. Four picked teams, including the navy men from the *U. S. S. Villalobos* and some association secretaries, will play out the schedule. The first game of the series will be played on Monday next.

Owing to the prevalent high exchange, the market in Hankow for all lines of native produce continues quiet and no business is reported to be done. The wood oil market is easier. The market for goatskins is firmer but supplies are scarce. Antimony is still unobtainable here at the prices offered in the United States and Europe.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear by General Chang Ching-yao, Military Governor of Hunan, to punish the representatives of the Hunan students delegations at Peking and Hengchow, Hunan, where they are revealing the pro-Japan attitude of General Chang and his dissolution of the schools in Hunan in view of their boycott propanganda.

The Hankow market for piece goods is dull, and no improvement is expected before the Chinese New Year (February 20). There is no forward business and deliveries are poor. There are few inquiries for stocks. Prices, if anything, are on the weak side. The market for yarn continues dull, and no improvement is likely before the Chinese New Year.

The students delegates of Hankow and Wuchang are planning to open free night schools for the poor, and when the schools are re-opened the plan will be opened for further discussion. A lecturing campaign in connection with the direct negotiation question and the boycott is now being prosecuted by students returning to their native districts for winter vacation.

A letter has been received from Yeh Kung-cho, newly appointed Industrial Commissioner for all of China, by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Hankow, regarding his plan of industrial development for the district of Hankow. What Mr. Yeh seems to pay most attention to is publicity work to arouse the interest of the Chinese people toward industries.

The two new Chinese cotton mills being organized in the Lower Yangtze are the Yu Chung Mill at Wuhu and Hua Fung Mill at Kiukiang. The former has 10,000 spindles and part of the mill is now in operation. The Kiukiang mill started with a capital of $2,000,000, has ordered 15,000 spindles through Jardine, Matheson and Company, Engineering Department

Quite a number of official anti-opium proclamations have recently been posted up in Changsha and other districts in Hunan, strongly forbidding the use of opium, and threatening heavy penalties on offenders of the anti-opium law. One statement has it that General Chang Ching-yao, Military Governor of Hunan, is exceedingly anxious to get rid of all opium from Hunan.

An institute for primary school teachers was held last week in the Union Normal School, Wuchang, and was attended by about sixty men representing four different missions. These meetings were arranged by the Rev. B. B. Chapman, dean of the Normal School, and among the subjects taken up were methods of teaching of various primary subjects and also the new phonetic script.

Professor Tsen Tu-hsiu, formerly dean of the Chinese Department, Peking Government University and editor of the *La Jenneuse* published in Shanghai, addressed the Government Normal College, Wuchang, and a civilian club in Hankow, on the present national movement at the beginning of the week. He has been characterized by a local Japanese owned Chinese daily as a propagandist of Bolshevism.

Plans are being perfected by the students union of Nanchang for a mass meeting in connection with the direct negotiation with Japan on the Shantung qnestion and the controversy between the students and Lt. General Yang I-teh of Tientsin. Among the organizations to attend are the Kiangsi Provincial Assembly, the Nanchang Chamber of Commerce, the Kiangsi Educational Association and the Agricultural Society.

Some Chinese students returned from Osaka, Japan, are introducing a new industry into Hunan, and they are now personally engaged in making brushes from palm fibers. They have been in Osaka studying the industry of brush making with a view to starting work in Hunan. A shop has been opened in Yiyang, where they are buying from the country large quantities of palm fiber which is generally used for rope making.

The Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Land Owners' Association of Hankow have jointly lodged a protest in the Peking government against the alleged negotiations with a Japanese company for a loan to be used to carry out the scheme of development of a greater Hankow. The report in Hankow has it that the above loan is near completion and a certain official has been appointed to take charge of the scheme.

The Chung Hua Hardware Company organized by Chinese merchants in San Francisco, U. S. A., and incorporating the Government Needle and Nail Works at Hanyang, has obtained a sanction from the Ministry of Agriculture and commerce exempting their products of all transit tax and likin for three years. This is granted, it is understood, with a view to inducing overseas Chinese merchants to make investments in home industries.

After a long period of dispute, the students and merchants of Chengtu, Szechuen, have recently come to a compromise. The students agreed to grant a period of grace and allow the merchants to clear their stocks of Japanese goods before the coming Chinese New Year, after which, it is agreed, no Japanese articles will be allowed to be shown or sold. Now the merchants are doing their best to dispose of their Japanese goods before the period of grace expires.

At a meeting on February 9, the members of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Wuchang passed resolutions opposing the opening of direct negotiations between China and Japan respecting the Shantung question. It was decided that a strong appeal be made to the northern and southern factions urging them to settle their differences and bring about internal peace. A telegram to these effects was sent jointly by the Chambers of Commerce of Wuchang and Hankow.

The branches of the Bank of China at Hankow, Changsha and Nanchang have been appointed by the Chinese-Italian Industrial Bank now being organized in Tientsin to receive subscriptions to the stocks of the bank. This bank will start with an authorized capital of $10,000,000 to be divided into 100,000 shares and subscribed equally by Chinese and Italians. Among the important Chinese promoters is General Chang Hsun, leader of the monarchical movement in 1917 and formerly military governor of Anhwei.

Archie T. L. Tsen, graduate of Columbia University, Teachers' College, and for many years headmaster of the Preparatory Department, Boone University, Wuchang, has resigned from his educational work in the University in favor of a more remunerative post with the Nanking branch of the International Export Company, for reasons beyond his control. Next to Dr. James Jackson, the late president of Boone University, Mr. Tsen is recognized as the source of the stability and growth of Boone University.

Large tracts of land in the suburb beyond Hankow have been purchased by Japanese merchants in Hankow with nominal ownership by Chinese. The lots referred to are in the area covered by the projected plan for developing a greater Hankow. The funds are supplied by a group of Japanese financiers and the use they will make of the land they purchased is not yet known. Similar happenings take place in Shasi, Ichang and other inland ports, and in all cases the land passes into Japanese ownership under a nominal Chinese purchaser.

Exchange went to an unprecedented height on February 9, when T. T. business was done at 9/9 to the tael and the banks quoted 10/3 for four months and 10/4 for six months. The cause is said to be that the continent is buying more silver from America than it is exporting. When this has been evened up the rates will come down. The amusing part of things is that there is little money out here to change into sterling as speculators thought a 5/- tael was too good a thing to last and made the most they could out of the situation some months ago.

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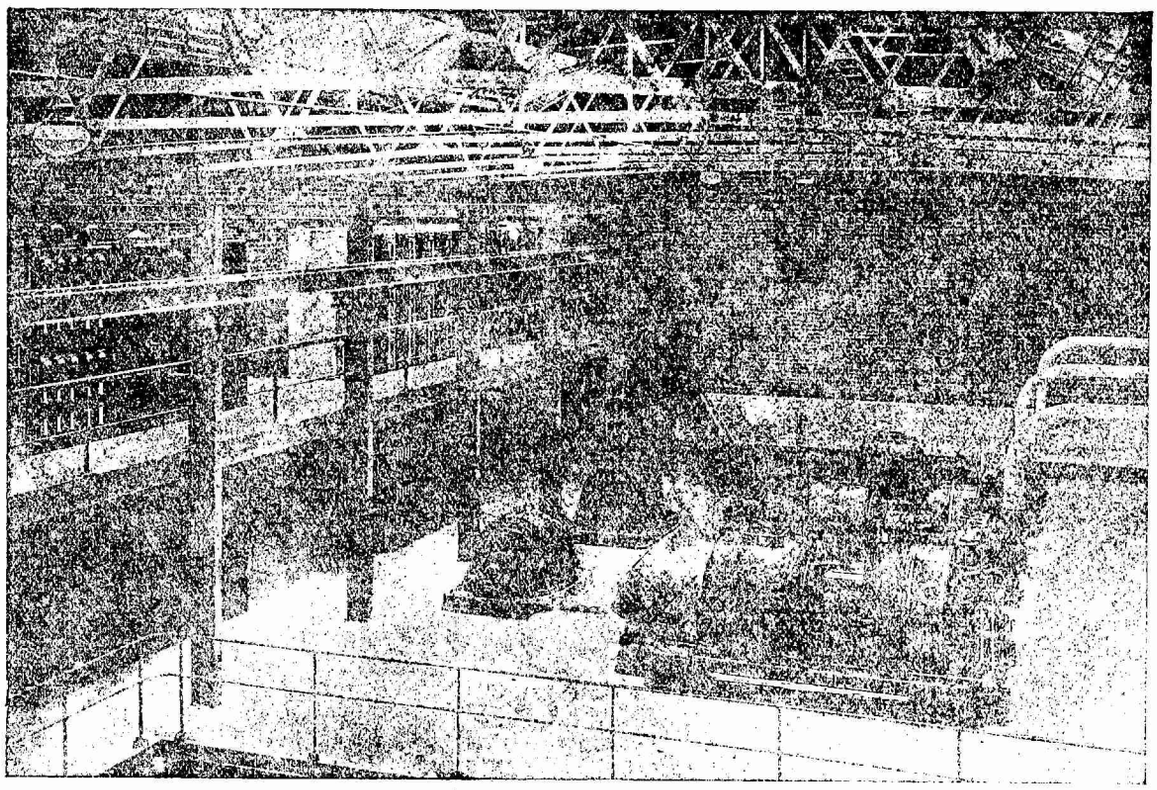
The Hankow American Volunteer Company will suspend their drill for this week on account of the Chinese New Year holidays. Non-Coms' meeting will be held next Thursday and drill next Friday. The Company is now under the Captaincy of Major Ross, who has had eighteen years experience in army work. The large increase in the number of Americans in Hankow, due to the opening of many new firms, has made it possible to form a company of over seventy members and to undertake serious work under the latest army regulations.

Theodore Hobbie, late of the American School in Kuling and now of Boone University, Wuchang, in attempting to walk up the Kuling mountain with Mr. Arthur Duff of Kuling, late in the afternoon of February 11, fell over a precipitous slope into a gully, and lodged there over night. For 18 hours he was buried in the deep snow all but the head which was found projecting out of a white blanket of snow after strenuous searches. He is very badly bruised on the hips, back and head, and his face is seriously swollen; but the doctor reports there is every chance of complete recovery.

The construction of the aerial railway in Kuling summer resort which was in abeyance for some time is again resurrected, according to a recent report. Most of the machinery is now in the Kuling Estate, and it is intimated that the project will be in running order at the beginning of next June. The cables for this aerial railway have been purchased in America and the power house is being built at the foot of the mountain. It is understood that the Chinese company concerned intend to employ a competent foreign engineer in a permanent position as superintendent and overseer of the line and machinery.

General Wang Chan-yuan, Military Governor of Hupeh, and General Wu Pei-fu, commander of the third division of the Northern Army in western Hunan, both being natives of Shantung, have again jointly wired to Peking requesting that in order to respect the popular wishes of the Chinese, the central government should be most careful in the Shantung question. Both generals are of the opinion that as China is now a Rupublic, the government should respect the sentiments of the masses in any important matter and that the government authorities must take the people into their confidence before arriving at any definite decision in the Shantung issue.

At the annual business meeting of the American Women's Club of Hankow, the following officers have been elected for the coming year: Mrs. S. P. Gracey, president, Mrs. Esson M. Gale, vice-president, Mrs.



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R. B. Colson, and Mrs. C B. Horner, treasurer. The chairmen of the five departmental committees are: Mrs. E. P. Miller, Study Department, Mrs. J. C. Huston, Music Department, Mrs. H. Schlee, Drama Department, Mrs. C. C. Shedd, Social Service Department, and Mrs. L. H. Roots, Child Welfare Department. The Club was organized in February, 1919 and has passed a very successful first year. The program for the current year is being worked out by the committees, and enlarged activities are expected.

The magistrate of Huangpei, the birth place of former President General Li Yuan-hung, being a graduate of a Christian High School, is now cooperating with the Chinese catechist of the American Church Mission, and the Rev. J. S. Wasson of the London Mission, to introduce reforms into the Huangpei prison. New buildings, dormitories and a lecture hall have been erected and necessary comforts have been provided for the prisoners. Bible classes, group meetings, lectures, and organized school classes are conducted from time to time. Besides, the prisoners are taught to make Chinese shoe soles and tooth-powder at their leisure hours, and these prison products have proved better than those made in Hankow. It is understood that the magistrate in charge plans to widen the industrial scope of the work this year. He has also received high recommendation from the governors at Wuchang.

The Hankow Navy Y. M. C. A., a branch of the Shanghai Navy Y. M. C. A. has had a very successful year according to their annual report for 1919. Many provisions and interesting entertainments were made for the Navy men when off duty, and efforts were made to make the association the home of the Navy men. The Association was organized in April, 1919, when F. A. Rumsey of the Shanghai Navy Y. M. C. A. visited Hankow for the purpose and cooperated with the foreign secretaries of the Hankow Chinese Y. M. C. A., some local firms, the Hankow American Women's Club and others interested, to start this branch for American and European sailors. The Association Committee at present is composed of the following: D. L. Smith of the Standard Oil Company; the Reverend L. B. Ridgely, Rector of St. John's Church; J. C. Huston, United States Vice-Consul at Hankow; Charles C. Shedd, secretary of the Industrial Department of the Hankow Chinese Y. M. C. A., and A. M. Guttery, general secretary of the Hankow Chinese Y.M.C.A., as ex-official member. While the association was started through local contributions, the work for the past year was carried through by an appropriation from the War Work Council of the International Committee Y. M. C. A. of North America. The work of the association is now under the direction of the Reverend L. B. Meyer of the Lutheran Mission in the capacity of executive secretary.

In feverish degree but unperceived manner is the process of land aquisition by Japanese outside the concessional territory of Hankow going on disregarding Chinese laws. Recent investigations reveal the fact that most of the most desirable sites in the vicinity of Hankow both for manufacturing and residential purposes are now owned by Japanese with a Chinese name so as to evade discovery by Chinese. Because of the method used by them in effecting purchases, the approximate acreage of land so purchased is known at present; but that it is of great quantity is certain. Along the river front on the Han River in the upper extreme of the Chinese city of Hankow, especially is the process observable. The

obvious advantage of the land in that place lies in the transportation facility. Native produce which is generally collected there, can be carried to all parts of Hankow and also the concessions through the Han River to the Yangtze either by steam or native craft. The Peking Hankow Railway extends up there adding another transportation facility to that place. At the lower extreme of the concessional district of Hankow near the Japanese concession, many valuable sites are now in the hands of the Japanese. The sites they purchased are either used in making wharves, warehouses, and manufacturies, or not used at all at present. A large percentage of it, however, is not used now, and the purpose for which it is to be used nobody knows.

The Tenth Commencement Exercises of Boone University, Wuchang, was held on February 6 at 2:30 p.m. in the University Stokes Hall. General Wang Chan-yuan, Military Governor, Ho Pei-yung Civil Governor of Hupeh, and other high officials were present beside many prominent Americans and Chinese in Wuchang, Hankow and Hanyang. Dr. Alfred A. Gilman, president of the University, opened the exercises with a few remarks, and then the governors had their eulogiums read. Professor Tsen Tu-hsiu, formerly Dean of Chinese Department of Peking Government University, delivered an address in Chinese, emphasizing Christianity as the most valuable incentive for good. The Glee Club then gave an excellent rendering of Gounod's "Praise Ye the Father," the various parts being well balanced and showing evidence of careful training. Following the song by the Glee Club came an address in English by the American Consul-General, P. S. Heintzleman, ably interpreted into Chinese by A. T. L. Tsen, principal of the Preparatory Department. In the course of his remarks the Consul-General said that Christianity was the only true basis on which China's strength could be founded and that this idea was gradually obtaining throughout the world. Education was going to help to make the young Chinese better citizens, but China required support in her uphill fight for progress and reconstruction. Of the nations most likely to help China at this time the United States was among the foremost. Such institutions as Boone University could help the country to take advantage of the assistance offered by the strong arm of America and the institution was deserving of all financial aid that could be given by the Chinese officials and merchants of the Liang Hu Provinces. America stood for the "open door" in China and the maintenance of the integrity of China. These policies were formulated by the then Secretary of State, John Hay in 1899 and 1900 and were as strongly fixed in the minds of Americans as the Monroe Doctrine. This had been shown by the sympathy of the United States with China on international questions affecting the latter's welfare and destiny. The speaker went on to say that the Revolution of 1911 had been planned and carried out mainly by American trained students, men who had become imbued with American ideals and purposes and had acquired an understanding of the genius of American institutions. He believed that China was moving in the right direction and feared that foreigners were too apt to be impatient of the movement toward better things as not progressing as fast as they would like it to; he was convinced, however, that at the Revolution absolutism had received its deathblow, and he would like to be able to feel that the regime of inefficiency was gradually becoming a thing of the past and that the days of intrigue would soon be over. The Chinese have those qualities that the people of all truly great nations must possess. Her people are noted abroad for their commercial morality. Her resources are beyond the dreams of avarice and she has abundance of cheap tractable labor. If unity between north and south be attained and there be no foreign interference in the internal affairs of the country, China is sure to go ahead. In carrying out all her reforms she can rely on the encouragement of the United States. The speaker closed his address by a few words of advice to the members of the graduating class. Mr. Heintzleman's remarks were inspiring and full of good common sense and were eagerly listened to by the large enthusiastic audience. Many of the speaker's statements were followed by long applause.

Hankow, February 21, 1920.

News from South China

The Chinese-American Association entertained at dinner. February 12, the recently re-appointed American Consul-General at Canton, Leo Allen Bergholz and his mother.

The members of the Educational Association, the Chamber of Commerce and the Kwangtung Students' Union met at four o'clock in the afternoon of February 7, at the Educational Association building.

The Kongchuen Hospital of the New Zealand Presbyterian Mission was dedicated and opened on Saturday morning, February 7. Dr. J. W. Jamieson, C. M. G., H. B. M., Consul-General at Canton, officiated.

Tam Min-san, Provincial Assemblyman from Heungshan, Kwangtung, will organize a modern silk filature in his native town, Siulaam, which is one of the big mulberry districts in the province. The new undertaking is understood to have been already approved by the Civil Governor.

A glass factory in Tungshan, Canton, has succeeded in turning out very excellent grades of electric lamp shades made of glass, which can be compared favorably with the imported article. The Electric Supply Company has placed a large order for these shades to supply the public demand.

Commodore Louis D. Beaumont and other members of the special commission in charge of organizing the First Aerial Derby Around the World, visited Canton recently, from Hongkong. The visitors paid a call on Tuchun Mu, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Tsen Chun-hsuan and C. C. Wu of the foreign office.

The Canton Military government has wired to General Chen Chiung-ming, General Fong Shing-tao and General Lu, all in southern Fukien, ordering them to come to a peaceful settlement of their dispute regarding territorial jurisdiction, and to station as few soldiers in the disputed districts as possible.

The Kwangtung Educational Association has proposed to organize a library in the Association building and it will petition the Civil Governor requesting him to order the magistrates of different districts of Kwangtung to send a copy of each district's annal for the collection of the proposed library.

The Christian National Salvation Association of Canton recently held a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. for the purpose of organizing an industrial company to help the poor in the struggle for a living. They proposed that iron mines should be opened, that steel machines be locally made, and a shipyard be organized to build ships.

Miss Soumy Tseng, Cheng Yuk-sau as she is known in Canton, who returned from France a fortnight ago, has been elected an honorary member of

the Diplomatic Commission of the Canton Military government of which Dr. Wu Ting-fang is the chairman. She is the first young lady in Canton who has been honored by an important government office.

A committee from the Canton Young Women's Christian Association led by Miss C. B. Starkey and Mrs. Chu Chan Wai Chee and others goes to the Door of Hope thrice a week to teach the children there to read some simple characters and also sing songs. Miss Dorcas Wong and Miss Mary Wong, sisters of the Boy Scout Commissioner, in Canton, are teachers.

The Kwangtung Students' Union has lately addressed a letter to the Chinese Students' Union at Shanghai requesting it to call the members of every Students' Union in different provinces to hold a joint meeting in order to find out the best way to protest against the Peking government in its attempt of direct negotiation with Japan regarding the return of Kiaochow to China by the former.

Miss Law Yau Tsit, of the True Light Middle School, addressed the students of the Government Normal School for Girls on February 10. She spoke on the "Life of Women" and also advised higher education for women in public and business affairs. Miss Law believed that women ought to go into business more and take part in commercial life, if it is necessary to make an independent living, instead of confining to domestic work alone.

Dr. Amadeu Silva, Consul-General for Portugal, called at the Canton military government on February 10, conveying the information that the Portuguese authorities at Macao have received a cablegram from their home government at Lisbon ratifying the action of the Macao government in suspending the reclamation works in Chingchow pending the settlement of the boundary dispute by a delimitation commission appointed by the Military government and the Portuguese government.

The second annual National Press Convention in China will be held in Canton on May 5. This was decided at a meeting of local newspapermen called together on February 11, at the Western Hotel by Tehchen Wu, a special representive of the National Press Union in Shanghai, who came to Canton last week especially for the purpose of making arrangements with the local journalists in the interests of the press convention. Among the members of the committee on arragements are Hin Wong and Fo Sun of the *Canton Times*.

During the Chinese New Year vacation some of the students of the Canton Christian College set out in groups to the different districts to deliver lectures. In each of the places more than a thousand persons attended patiently to the lectures. The subjects dealt with were:—China's Failure in the Peace Conference at Paris; The People's Duty Regarding Improvements of Native Goods and Agriculture; Prohibition of Gambling; The Importance of Individual and Public Health; and Freedom and Higher Education for Girls. After lectures the students distributed copies of "The Patriotic Magazine" and "Home Education" by Kwaug Ceing Tong.

H. W.

Canton, February 13, 1920.

Who's Who in China

Dr. P. W. Kuo
(郭秉文)

President of Government High Normal College in Nanking

Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of the Government High Normal College in Nanking, is one of the most promising young educationalists in China. He is fully equipped for the highest form of educational work.

Dr. Kuo is now forty-one years of age and his birth place is Shanghai. He received his early education at the Lowrie Institute in the south gate of Shanghai, which institution has sent forth many industrial and commercial leaders who are now playing an important part in the industrial and commercial development of the Republic. Dr. Kuo graduated from the Lowrie Institute in 1896, where he subsequently taught for one year.

From 1897 to 1906 Dr. Kuo was in the Customs and Postal Service at Shanghai, Kashing and Hangchow. In July of 1906 he went to America to pursue a higher education, with the intention of training himself to be a lawyer. He prepared himself for college at Wooster Academy for two years. From 1908 to 1911 he studied Science at the University of Wooster, and during that period he acquired an interest in educational works and gave up his intention to become a lawyer.

Upon his graduation at Wooster, he attended Columbia University in New York where he specialized in education. In 1914 he received his Ph. D. The subject of his doctor's dissertation was "Chinese System of Public Education," which has since been published in book form.

During his stay in America, Dr. Kuo manifested an unusual amount of leadership, and showed interest in religious works. In 1912 he was elected to Phi Delta Kappa; to Tause in 1913. He was president of the Chinese Students' Alliance in the United States, general secretary of the Chinese Students' Monthly, editor of "Wooster Voice," etc.

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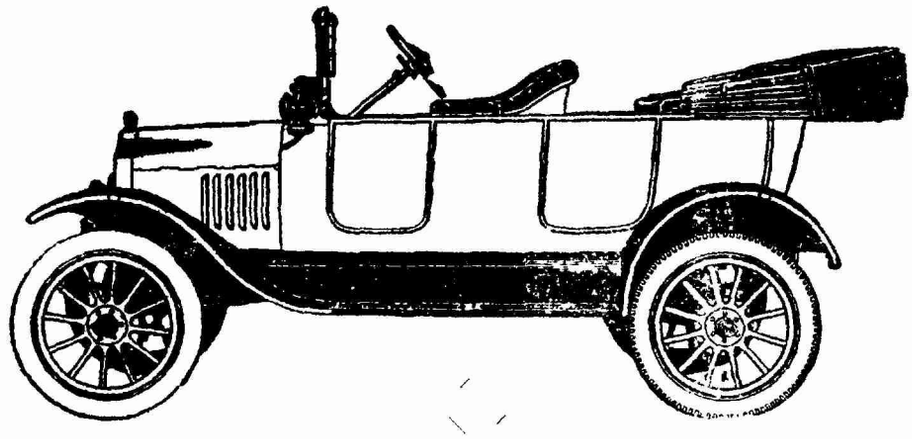

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After the completion of his education at Columbia, Dr. Kuo returned to China and was at once engaged by the Government High Normal College in Nanking as its dean. Later he was elected a member of the Kiangsu Educational Commission to Europe and America, and subsequently became its Chairman. In 1917 he was Chairman of the Educational Commission to Japan and Philippines. From 1917 to date he has been editor and director of the Commercial Press in Shanghai. In 1918 he was appointed by the government the president of the College, which position he is still holding to-day. Dr. Kuo is also adviser to General Li Shun, Military Governor of Kiangsu. He is concurrently acting as President of Lowrie Institute and the Chekiang Provincial College, vice-president of the East China Educational Association, and president of the Nanking Y. M. C. A.

In 1919 he was Chairman of the Educational Commission to Europe and America to study after-war educational problems, and returned to China in the late part of the year. Since his return he has been giving a series of lectures on the educational conditions in America and Europe.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

February 19. A clash is reported at Kaifeng, Honan, between troops of General Wu Kwan-hsin, newly appointed Tuchun of Honan, and those of General Chao Ti, present Tuchun.

February 20. Japanese bankers loan Yen 9,000,000 to Chinese government to tide over New Year demands pending decision of the Consortium.—— Dr. E. I. Osgood and Frederick A. Smith start from Shanghai to the aid of Dr. A. L. Shelton, who is being held by bandits in Yunnan.

February 25. The Reverend Gouverneur Frank Moshier of the American Church, consecrated bishop of the Philippines at Shanghai.

SIBERIA

February 19. Habarovsk taken by Bolsheviks—Ataman Kalmikoff having fled with the gold in his possession.

February 24. Bolsheviks sack Odessa, claiming capture of 200 officers, 30,000 men, arms and ammunition.

February 25. Dispatch from Osaka states Bolsheviks have attacked Japanese garrison in Siberia inflicting heavy losses——a second report says Reds have sacked Japanese naval wireless station at Nikolaievsk

JAPAN

February 25. More than 65,000 persons said to have died during influenza epidemic in Japan.

GENERAL

February 19. Washington dispatch tells of clash between President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing and resignation of latter.——London telegram says U. S. Senate has reached a compromise upon which the treaty of peace may be ratified.——Earl of Reading appointed Ambassador to the United States to succeed Viscount Grey.

February 20. United States dissents from Allied demands on Jugo-Slavs, President Wilson dec-

laring that the compromise ordered is not the original one.——Allies renew their demands for the extradition of the former Kaiser.

February 23. M. Deschanel assumes presidency of France.——Canada demands full rights in the League of Nations.—— American railroad workers strike called off.

February 24. Senator Lodge introduces new reservation in United States Senate demanding a free hand for the country in its Far Eastern policies.—— British forces rout Mad Mullah——Italian airplanes in Rome—Tokio flight reach Aleppo.

February 25. A levy of an income tax on war fortunes planned by British Parliament.——Canada takes over Grand Trunk railway under federal management.——Admiral Robert Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, dies in Washington.

Men and Events

C. T. Wang, China's delegate at the Peace Conference, departed for Chekiang, on Wednesday, February 23.

Dr. J. C. McCracken of St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai, departed for Peking February 17, on a two weeks trip.

F. R. Sites of the United States Steel Products Co., Shanghai, departed for Foochow this week on a short trip. He was accompanied by Mrs. Sites, and son.

William E. Hague, managing director of Hague & Co., importers and exporters, arrived in Shanghai this week on a tour of investigation. He is staying at the Astor House.

A meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society was held in the Lecture Hall, on Thursday, February 26, at 5:30 p.m. Dr. Herbert Chatley delivered a lecture on "China's Petrified Sun-rays."

The reception marking the official opening of the new home of the Bank of Communications, was held on Wednesday, Febuary 23, from 12 o'clock till 2 p.m. Many guests were in attendance.

C. D. Jordan, representative of the Southern Cotton Oil Co., of New York, is planning to depart on the s.s. *Venzuela* on Saturday, February 28, for America. Mr. Jordan will be accompanied by his family.

T. R. Jernigan of the law firm of Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, was recently appointed to act as Counsel in China for The Hague Tribunal, and is now gathering data that is to be sent to The Hague from Shanghai.

A memorial service was held in honor of Washington's birthday by the American Song Service on Sunday afternoon, February 22, at the Palace Hotel. Judge C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China gave an address on "The Greatness of Washington," and E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General presided. The other numbers on the program included the reading of Washington's youthful rules of civility, by Pierson Parker and a solo by Miss Myra B. Olive.

C. T. Wang, China's Peace Delegate at Versailles, and E. S. Little, were guests of honor at a dinner given by Wang Chao-yung, president of the Street Union, at the Yip Ping Shan Hotel on Tuesday evening, February 24. Short speeches were made by Mr. Wang and Mr. Little. Among those present were Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in China and others.

Frazier Hunt, special correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune* who has been in Japan and Siberia for several months has arrived in Peking where he will remain for several weeks before proceeding to Shanghai and other points in South China. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hunt and their son. Mr. Hunt during the early days of the war was European correspondent for the *New York Sun*. Later he was correspondent for the *Red Cross Magazine*. As a member of the foreign staff of the *Chicago Tribune* he was the first American correspondent to get into Russia after the beginning of the Bolshsvik regime.

It has been finally decided by the Shanghai War Volunteer Memorial Committee that a Cenotaph, or other suitable memorial, be erected on the Bund at the end of Avenue Edward VII, on the site originally selected by the Joint Commission appointed by the Municipal Councils of the French and Foreign Settlements. R. C. Turner, S. J. Halse, and H. Boissezon kindly undertook to frame conditions which shall govern the competition, open to Shanghai architects for the memorial design, and they will act as assessors. First, second, and third prizes of Tls. 750, Tls. 500 and Tls. 250 respectively are offered, and the competition will close on April 15. The designers are limited to a cost of Tls. 25,000 for the Memorial. Rules governing the competition will be sent as soon as possible to all local architects.

The Rev. F. Mosher of the American Church Mission at Wusih, was consecrated bishop of the Philippine Islands at the Church of our Saviour, Dixwell Road, Shanghai on the morning of Wednes-

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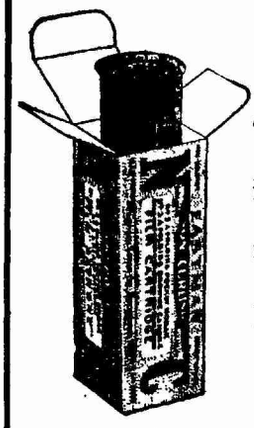

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day, February 25, at 9.30 a.m. Those taking part in the service included the following: presiding bishop, the Reverend Frederick Rogers Graves of Shanghai; co-consecrators, the Reverend Daniel Trumbull Huntington, bishop of Anking, and the Reverened Henry St. George Tucker, bishop of Kyoto; presenting bishops, the Reverend Frank Lushington Norris, bishop of North China, and the Reverend Sing Tsae-seng, assistant bishop of Chekiang; attending presbyters, the Reverend Lawrence Butler Ridgely and the Reverened Edward Ryant Dyer: deputy registrar, the Reverend Montgomery Hunt Throop; master of ceremonies, the Reverend John Williams Nichols. Bishop Molony of Ningpo and Bishop White of Honan.

Facts Concerning the School of Medicine Shanghai Christian University, Tsinan

1. *Origin.* The present School of Medicine at Tsinan represents the amalgamation of the Union Medical College, Tsinan, the University of Nanking Medical Department and the Union Medical College, Hankow, together with three classes of students transferred from the Peking Union Medical College, this amalgamation being effected in 1916-17 on the initiation of the Council on Medical Education of the China Medical Missionary Association.

2. *Organization.* The support of the School is derived from nine co-operating mission boards as follows:—

English	Baptist Missionary Society.
	Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
	London Missionary Society.
	Wesleyan Missionary Society.
	English Presbyterian Mission.
American	American Presbyterian Mission (North)
	Southern Presbyterian Mission.
	Lutheran United Mission.
Canadian	Canadian Presbyterian Mission.

The Administration of the School is controlled by the Boards of Direction of the Shantung Christian University, of which there is one in China and one each in Great Britain and North America, each Board being composed of representative of the co-operating missions, together with certain educational experts co-opted for the purpose.

3. *Faculty and Instructors.* There are at present on the staff, or under appointment and expecting to reach in China within the present year, 26 professors and instructors, made up as follows:—

Whole-time foreign Professors at present on the Field	10
Part-time " " "	1
Whole-time " " on Furlough or taking special post graduate work	5
New Foreign Professors under appointment or, engaged in Language Study	6
Foreign-trained Chinese Professors on the Field	2
Qualified Chinese Instructors on the Field	2

Each member of the Faculty is a specialist in his own Department.

4. *Students.* The present enrollment (1919-20) contains 99 students in the School of Medicine, and an additional 45 in the Premedical Department of the School of Arts and Science. These students represent fourteen different provinces in China and Manchuria, and nineteen different missions, whilst there are in addition, certain students from Government Schools, who are not in connection with the Christian Church.

5. *Plant and Equipment.* The buildings of the Medical School and Hospital have cost up to the presentt ime approximately $350,000,00, the large part of which was contributed through the English Baptist Mission, to which a substantial grant was also made by the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, at the time when the School of Medicine received the students transfered by them from Peking.

6. *Annual Budget.* The present annual budget of the school, inclusive of foreign salaries, is about $150,000.00, this being derived from the grants of the co-operating mission (the larger share being born by the English Baptist Mission and the American Presbyterian Mission (North). Local fees and subscriptions; and an annual subsidy from the China Medical Board. It is estimated that the budget within the next 2 or 3 years, when the staff is complete will be $225,000, and as the China Medical Board subsidy will decrease at the same time, there is an urgent need for an increased financial support.

Keeping China Safe for Democracy

If American newspaper men have anything to say about the question, China should be safe for democracy for the present at least. There are now in Peking nine American newspaper editors and correspondents who represent some of the leading newspapers in the United States as well as American and Chinese newspapers and other publications in the Orient. They are Frazier Hunt, *Chicago Tribune;* Charles H. Wood, *New York World;* Joseph Timmons, *Hearst Newspapers and International News Service;* N. Peffer, *China Press;* M. Sherower, formely *Trans-Pacific;* Walter Whiffin, *Associated Press;* J. B. Powell, *Millard's Review* and *Chicago Tribune;* R. A. Burr, *Chun Mei News Agency* and *Japan Advertiser;* W. Bush, *Peking Leader.* In addition to the foregoing should be added C. E. Bosworth of the *New York Sun* who is expected in Peking in a few days, and also C. A. Jones and Mr. High, American newspaper men who came out to China to cover the Methodist Missionary convention in Peking which closed last week, and still further in addition Rodney Gilbert who represents the *Far Eastern Review* and who writes for various American magazines.

How to Meet the Blind

The foreign community of Shanghai do not realize the amount of blindness in China. We must help them to become acquainted with the many cases coming to our notice. Don't waste any sympathy in tears for the blind but get to work and study the individual and the true sympathy will come. Take a baby in his cradle who has just been pronounced "Blind"—don't let this overpower you for there are so many worse things in this world than blindness; if you will only take five minutes to stop and think and look about you. Study that child and you will be surprised to find that he is as normal as all other children. He simply has to adjust himself to a different view of things—doesn't the left handed man have to go through life adjusting our right handed things to his way?

We do not need to dwell on the need of training for where it is continuous with seeing children it is endless with the blind. Give them plenty of free play. They will have falls and hurt themselves many times—do not all children have many weeps over their tumbles? Do we make them sit in a corner because they might fall? Never deny the blind—old or young education. In Europe and America years and years have been spent in making provisions for helping the blind to be useful and independent. China is slowly trying to follow in their footsteps—I hear you smile and say—why does not China hurry up then and help her million blind that are hanging about doing nothing?—May I tell you why and then perhaps you will have another kind of sympathy for the blinded for those who are trying to help them.—Nearly every country has its superstitions about the blind and China has her full share—these have to be overcome but are a small part of our problems. Let us see how America as a country meets her blind—America has seventy thousand blind—sixty-one thousand are over twenty years of age—of these one-eighth have means of their own—one-fifth support themselves leaving forty-one thousand to be looked after at an average cost of G. $250 a year.

There are four thousand six hundred and sixty of school age and the American Institutional plants property is worth $10,884,28100, making the property alone worth $2,336 per pupil. The average spent in repairs for one year is half a million. The maintenance for 1915—1916—before the high prices-was $1,913,-000—Special homes cost $200,000 a year—Industrial shops $300,000—pensions 1,000,000—Commissions $200,000—Preventive work, printing and home teaching make a total of $3, $3,000,000 add to this cost of educating those unable to take care of themselves and we have $6,000,000 add to this the cost of the forty one thousand dependents at $250 a year we find that U. S. spends $16,000,000 annually in educational support alone.

The actual cost of the blind in a State Institution comes to $411.00 a year the average cost per blind pupil in the public school comes to $200 per year.—Compare these two items with the act that the average of a seeing child in the public school is only $30.00 per year—Poor China—How is she with her huge educational problems to meet her obligations to her

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million blind when America spends so much on seventy thousand?

It is for each one of us therefore to help in what way we can to relieve the uselessness of the blind here and to do this let me suggest that you bear in mind the fact that many of the blind—41,000 out of 70,000 in America are no better off or of any more help to their country than are many of the blind in China.

Mrs. G. B. F.

Of Special Interest

A son, was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Van-Wickel, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, Shanghai, February 3.

On February 17, at No. 6 Seward Road, to Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Wilner, a daughter, Alfaretta Isabel.

A son, Sidney Kendall, was born to Mr. and Mrs. J.K. Gold, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, on February 24.

On February 24, the death occurred of Jack Rhodes, son of the Commander and Mrs. John B. Rhodes. U. S. N., at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai.

At a meeting of the Union Church Ladies' Society on Wednesday afternoon in the Union Church Hall, Mrs. H. A. Wilbur read a paper on "Chinese Art."

The death occurred on February 24, at Hangchow, China, of Mary Jane Black, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Black of Shanghai. The death was the result of pneumonia. Funeral services were held at Hangchow.

To swell the funds of the Shanghai Refugee Fund a ball was held in the Astor House ballroom on Thursday evening, February 26, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the relief of the refugees now in Shanghai and for transportation fees for those desiring to leave Shanghai.

The marraige took place on Sunday afternoon of Victor Gensburgher and Miss Lili Saphiere, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Saphiere, Shanghai, at the French Consulate on Thursday, followed by a religious ceremony Sunday at "Saarville" the home of the bridegroom's parents, 94 Jessfield Road. Mr. and Mrs. Gensburgher will depart for New York on their wedding trip this week.

The faculty of the McTyeire School, Shanghai, held a reception in honor of the McTyeire Forward Movement Committee at No. 1 Edinburgh Road, on Wednesday, February 25, from 2 to 7 p.m. Many people were present. The McTyeire Forward Movement Committee is composed of the following: Tong Shao-yi, chairman; Chu Pao San, Sun Han Tsaung, H. Y. Moh, H. Y. Woo, S. K. Tsao, Shen Tung Ho, Wen Tsung Yao, K. P. Chen, George Kwoh-Beu, Dr. Fong Sec, and C. C. Nieh, secretary.

More than thirty members and guests were present at a meeting of the College Club of China held at the home of Mrs. F. J. Raven, 405 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, on Tuesday afternoon, February 24, at 4 p.m. A musical program was given and included the following numbers:

Old Songs.....Mrs. Rawlinson
When Stars Are In the Sky
O. Happy Day
Violin.....Mrs. Walker
Andante Religioso.....Thome
Serenade.....Dredia
Piano.....Mrs. Cavanaugh
Fantasie Impromptu.....Chopin

Valse Caprice.....Cyril Scott
Reading.....Miss Tuttle
Vocal.....Mrs. Wilbur
Tell Me, Bewitching
Maiden..... Nevin
What Care I..... Nevin
Twas April..... Nevin
Piano.....Miss Mitchell
Magic Fire Music.....Wagner-Brassin
Vocal.....Mrs. Mei
Shine on, O. Star.....Sawyer
Two Marionettes.....Cooke
Vocal.....Mrs. Rawlinson
My Homeland Lullaby

The next meeting of the club will be held at the home of Mrs. A. C. Davis, 4 Darroch Road. Prospective members are asked to send their names to Mrs. F. J. Raven.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Mail Censorship and the Boycott

From the "Chung Hua Sin Pao" (Chinese)

Using Bolshevism as an excuse the Peking government is again resorting to the censorship of all letters and telegrams. This is exceedingly cunning. When we mention Bolshevism we always refer to the Lenin government. But let us ask how can the Russians influence Chinese? How many Chinese have any connection with Russia? Facts prove that there is no Bolshevik element in the Chinese government, and what is more, the Lenin government has already made the announcement that no movement of an international nature will be conducted. If there is no international movement what is the use of China preparing against it? What good in the world can the Peking government attain by censoring the mails? For the past three years the government has been frequently censoring mail matter. The way these militarists deprive the people of their freedom is, indeed, a matter of no small significance. In the first place taking advantage of the declaration of war with Germany, Peking put on a censorship; we know the real motive for using the censorship then was to assist their secret plotting, without the least use as far as Germany was concerned. Now the great war is over, but the Shantung trouble remains in the forefront, and the militarists are again using the bogey of Bolshevism as an excuse to keep the mouths of the people closed. The present order for putting censorship in force is one hundred per cent pure oppression to suppress the will of the people in its opposition toward direct negotiations. As to the boycott, the Japanese Minister at Peking has expressed his satisfaction at the way the militarists are oppressing the people. If the boycott movement dies out, then Japan will give due concern in the coming negotiations. What a transparent argument this is. We can predict from the first that irrespective of the kind of oppression the Peking militarists may wish to employ, one thing is certain—they will not crush the boycott, but will simply make matters worse. However, let us assume that by ruthless oppression the boycott should die out, still the Japanese will have no cause for jubiliation. We have always maintained that the biggest issue between Japan and China is not the boycott. Rather it is the aroused consciousness of the people that the boycott is simply one way of expressing indignation. The boycott may die out any time, but if this indignation continues, it will be of little significance if the Japanese through the militarists succeed in suppressing the demonstrations.

Program of Reforms for the Koreans

From the "Japan Advertiser"

A statement published on January 8, by Admiral Saito, Governor-General of Korea, amplifies the program of reforms for the Koreans, which he announced when he took over the administration of the peninsula. Particular stress is laid, by the Governor-General, on the fact that the State will always be ready and willing to hear and consider such desires as the public may be willing to give expression to, and great care will be taken to explain to the Koreans the need for policies adopted. Measures will be taken to permit freedom of speech and meeting consistent with order, and the people will be able to lay their grievances in a constitutional manner before the authorities, who will give the popular demand every consideration. Investigations are being carried out in the different provinces, with a view to the introduction of a system of self-government, which will be carried into effect as soon as the provinces are fit to look after themselves. The past six months show a marked improvement in the furtherance of the government's policy of ameliorating the lot of the Koreans and removing the discriminatory treatment that had till then existed. During the coming fiscal year, punishment by flogging will be entirely abolished, and the educational system considerably extended, bringing within the reach of every Korean the advantages of a good education. Baron Saito counsels patience, as nothing good can be done in a hurry. The police system will be improved so as to afford adequate protection to all, and strengthen the state, but all, found guilty of conspiring against the government will be exemplarily dealt with, while all agitations conducted with a view to subvert the government will be ruthlessly suppressed.

Is such the aim for Direct Negotiation

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

It is reported that the Peking government has already taken up "unofficial" negotiations with Japan. A Japanese paper says that the proposals of the Peking government are:

1. Tsingtao to be made an open port by China herself.
2. The railways in Shantung to be under the joint management of China and Japan.
3. China to confirm the acquired rights of Japan on the Tsi-Suen and Kao-Hsu Railways.
4. The cable at Tsingtao is to be returned to China.
5. The procedure for the development of mineral resources along the railway to be discussed later.

The reason why China would not give up "direct negotiations" with Japan are two: First, China fears the League of Nations will not take up the Shantung Question. Second, the Peking government feels certain that Japan will surely make more allowances, so as to give the Peking government "face." Let us in the meantime leave the first supposition alone, and consider the second one which we can say quite authoritatively. *There are one hundred disadvantages to one inevitable bad result!* The five articles as set forth by the government are the maximum hopes of the Peking militarists, but it can be counted upon that when Japan negotiates the proposals will have to be revised. But assuming that the Peking government will never give in, and that it finally realises all its hopes, let us examine how much benefit will accrue to China. We hold the view that while there are five proposals they practically amount to nothing at all! and China is gladly handing Shantung over to to Japan!

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In the first article the inducement is that China is to open Tsingtao as a free port. This sounds pretty good from the surface, but you can take it for granted that there will be ever so many Japanese restrictions to the "free" port of China. To say that Japan will give China a free hand is the same as to expect a stone pillar to talk. We are told what the Japanese deem the most important are the three articles which will give the Japanese freedom to live and do business everywhere in Shantung, that Japan will have preferential rights over the Railway and the mineral resources, also the employment of Japanese "advisers." Now, let us weigh the significance. Is not the loss much greater than the gain?

Military Cooperation With Japan

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

A Peking message recently disclosed the "modified" terms for the settlement of the Shantung Question as presented by the Japanese "capitalists." We can say from the outset that such terms can never be recognized by the people of China! Nay, more than refusing to recognize, the Chinese people will regard the ridiculous suggestion of military "co-operation" in exchange for the return of Kiaochau to China. Of all the treaties between China and Japan in recent years, beside that of the "21 demands" in the 4th year of the Chinese Republic (1915), the military co-operation bargain is the thing that the Chinese people detests the most. The reason for this is because if this pact should become a fact, then Chinese sovereignty would be a mockery. Japan can take the opportunity of "co-operation" to rob China of her many sovereign rights. The double-edged evil resulting from this would be the loss of China's military independence on the one hand, and encouragement to the Peking militarists on the other. This one move, then, means so much for the peace and safety of China, is it any wonder that there is such opposition shown by the people toward the government? The Peking militarists use this "military co-operation" to satisfy their selfish ends, but the Japanese are taking the opportunity to plan encroachment upon China. With the military necessities and money which the Peking government will get from Japan, the former can do anything they wish. Here we have the key to the extremely gloomy situation of the Chinese Republic, and the continuance of civil strife for the past two long years. If this "co-operation" is cut out, not only will antagonism between Japan and China be eliminated to a great extent, but internal political troubles in China will speedily end. This is why the people of China must oppose this proposal.

Correspondence

The Importance of Public Education in China

To the Editor, Millard's Review:—

Why is China known as a semi-barbarous country? Why is she so weak that she is always overpowered by other powerful countries? The only reason we may readily know is that China neglects education. Because of the great mistakes she has done, she is suffering from weakness. It has been said that a country is like a field, while education is the fertilizer of a field. How can the crops grow prosperously, if there were no fertilizer in the field? And therefore how can a country exist in the world, if she is neglectful of education?.

Because of paying much attention to education, Japan, the island empire, has become powerful in the Orient. And the riches and prosperity of England, America and others are all due to the same thing. On the other hand, many weak countries, as India and Korea, were defeated because they neglected education.

So long as China is neglectful of education, the lower people will know nothing about the country in which they live, and they are ignorant of everything that has happened in the world. Truly they only know how to submit to their tyrant rulers, and thus they degrade themselves as slaves. Though many schools have been established in China in recent years, yet only the rich and the common people still remain in an uneducated state. Now, if there is only some way to make education accessible to the public, the poor people may learn to study and thus gain knowledge that will help them to better their conditions. But how can we make education accessible to the public in China? How can we better the conditions of her uneducated sons? There are four important ways concerning public education namely: Lecture Halls, Reading Rooms, Schools and Lectures.

A Lecture Hall has a great affinity to increase one's knowledge. It has the same effect as a school. Though it has been established in China, yet there are very few, and in order to develop the poor people, lecture halls must be established everywhere as schools are. Reading rooms, no less than the former, are important. In western countries almost on every street we can see reading rooms. But in China they are rare, and thus the poor people who have no money to buy newspapers have to be ignorant of everything that has happened in the world. Now, I hope China will improve along this line of work, as foreign countries do and then she will have no trouble in developing her people.

Now, everybody knows that schools are the agent of civilization. But only rich men can study in schools and the poor ones cannot satisfy their wants. So schools must be widely established, in order to give the poor men a chance. Lectures are also important for a country. In Western countries, the traveling lectures have much to do in educating the people. They help the people by telling them many a helpful thing. Such steps concerning the promotion of public education as I have suggested above are greatly needed in China at present. But I am doubtful whether any educationlist will agree with my opinions or not.

P. Y. C.

Great Increase in American Sales to China

THE following figures which were compiled, in the office of the American Commercial Attache at Peking, from the monthly summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States for 1919, give some idea of the rapidly growing popularity of American merchandise in China. While the figures cover only a few of the principal items of the American-Chinese trade, they give a good idea of what is taking place in the general situation. Owing to the unsettled exchange no attempt has been made to give values, the figures quoted only covering quantities.

PARTIAL LIST EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CHINA

Articles	Month of October		Ten Months Ending October		
	1918	1919	1917	1918	1919
Cotton, Unmanufactured Bales	30	300	2,300	3,608	10,739
Lbs	14,780	143,844	1,153,337	1,802,246	5,395,241
Cotton cloth, other than duck-Unbleached-yds	35	1,126,373	1,589,256	2,263,035	21,956,393
Dyed in the Yarn-yds	11,177	84,960	228,100	136,665	1,096,508
Glass, common window (Boxes 50 sq. ft.)	...	6,930	5,119	4,026	8,645
Iron and Steel: Locomotives, Steam No.	1	17	9	10	47
Nails, Wire,-lbs	1,041,149	1,828,690	14,770,638	9,871,643	18,079,322
Pipes & fittings, Wrought-lbs	326,538	55,568	2,653,517	3,401,556	6,892,273
Sheets & Plates-Galvanized iron and steel-lbs	82,440	294,735	1,073,494	3,137,517	2,236,012
Steel plates-lbs	211,700	2,387,863	24,062,743	6,092,958	44,083,918
Steel plates (Hongkong)	585,208	710,282	...	41,661,869	11,986,718
Steel Sheets-lbs	418,368	325,444	...	7,141,533	7,513,214
Structural iron and Steel-tons	564	74	1,581	3,497	5,730
Tin plates, terne-plates, and taggers tin-lbs	1,996,719	600,089	20,177,282	23,906,535	30,257,976
Wire-barbed-lbs	...	23,063	52,060	270	36,363
Wire-all other-lbs	763,003	429,476	8,167,832	10,537,891	14,071,821
Lead; Pigs, bars, etc. lbs	...	560,143	173,872	533,339	1,161,194
Milk, Condensed and Evaporated-lbs	182,915	595,787	3,722,771	1,866,883	4,794,434
Oils, Mineral: Refined or Mfd.(Illuminating oil)(Galls.)	3,631,350	10,977,142	61,683,423	34,169,437	139,516,160
(Hongkong) Galls	608,580	...	11,196,914	5,818,053	14,629,972
Lubricating Galls	1,029,878	467,686	1,660,221	3,241,866	4,400,230
(Hongkong) Galls	40,472	7,857	414,038	1,105,281	645,932
Paraffin-lbs	10	38,360	10,107,380	5,970,676	5,208,079
Tobacco: Unmanufactured, Leaf-lbs	2,504,471	873,989	7,779,720	13,275,755	12,822,201
(Hongkong) lbs	541,367	...	1,504,498	4,988,353	5,063,085
Manufactures of—Cigarettes—M.	669,885	96,275	3,979,619	5,927,488	5,120,009
Wood: Lumber—Boards, plank, scantlings M—ft	7,512	3,994	19,209	8,873	40,427

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Monthly Steel Market Letter

BY U. S. STEEL PRODUCTS CO.

THE second month of the New Year finds the iron and steel market of the world in an exceptionally strong position. No matter how rapidly the reconstruction of the industries and finances of the countries lately at war may proceed, the production of iron and steel will be inadequate to meet the demand. One of the most important, perhaps the most important, of the after-effects of the war is the reduction in efficiency of the man-power of the lately belligerent nations. Not only have vast numbers of human beings been killed or permanently disabled, but there has been a general slowing up of the producing capacity of the survivors in the principal steel producing countries. Production has been seriously diminished, at a time when maximum production was an urgent necessity, by strikes, not only in the steel industry itself, but in the cognate industries of coal mining and transportation, both by land and sea. While the strikes in the United States, referred to in our last monthly letter, have practically ceased, the shortage created by the reduced production, due to those strikes, has not been and cannot be for a long time to come, offset by increased production, because the demand far exceeds current production.

Pursuant to a recent proclamation by the President of the United States, the railways of the United States will be returned to their owners on March 1, 1920. The conditions, however, upon which the government control and operation of the railways will terminate and to which their future operation by their owners will be subject, are still under discussion by Congress, and it is hoped that an agreement may be arrived at between the two houses of Congress, and a satisfactory law enacted, before the date upon which government operation ceases. In the meantime, purchases of urgently needed supplies of steel products have been reduced to the absolute minimum, but the physical condition of the railways is such that orders for heavy tonnage of rails, bridges, cars and locomotives cannot possibly be much longer postponed. The point to which we particularly desire to call attention is that the present heavy excess of demand over supply does not result from, or, in fact, even take into consideration, these long postponed urgent requirements for the up-keep of the railways. The fact is that the increased demand from the oil and automobile industries has been greater than the reduction due to the failure to place orders for the normal railway requirements. So great, for instance, is the shortage of pipe, that some of the large oil companies are paying premiums even for second-hand pipe, and it seems certain that the total capacity, during 1920, of all of the works in this country manufacturing oil country tubular goods, will be needed for pipe lines already decided upon, and this without taking into consideration additional lines for which urgent demand will undoubtedly develop during the year. In practically all other lines of steel products, the demand, already exceeding the possible production, continues to increase.

A striking example of the way business is accumulating in the steel industry is given in the record increase of unfilled tonnage on the books of the United States Steel Corporation at the end of December. In the course of one month these unfilled orders exceeded those completed and shipped by 1,137,036 tons leaving the gross unfilled tonnage on December 31, at 8,265,366 tons, as compared with 7,128,330 tons on November 29, and 7,379152 tons on December 31, 1918.

Ocean Shipping Conditions: With regard to shipments to Far Eastern ports, the situation has very much improved; in fact, the U. S. Steel Product Co., was able to clear up, during December, all of the tonnage which had accumulated. Generally speaking, there is now sufficient cargo space available, for practically all ports, to take care of all of the tonnage that it possible to obtain from the mills. In fact, the difficulty now is to obtain sufficient material from the mills to take advantage of the shipping facilities offered.

With the freight situation clearing up it is hoped that similar conditions will be seen shortly obtaining in the manufacturing end when orders may be accepted for shipment during the second and third quarter of this year.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

During the Chinese New Year holidays the silk market has remained inactive. With a few exceptions, the past year has been disastrous for China Steam Filature Reelers. Considerable short selling, followed by a poor yield from cocoons and an advance of over 50% in prices made it difficult for most Filatures to tide over until the New Season.

Quotations remain practically unchanged:

Tussah Best	Tls.	560
Market Chops	„	540
Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops	Tls.	940
„ „ „ Market Chops	„	890
China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops	Tls.	1450
„ „ „ Extra Chops	„	1400
„ „ „ Medium Chops	„	1350

Commercial and Financial Notes

Seattle and Portland are fast beco ning the centers of the vegetable oil import trade, according to the *San Francisco Journal of Commerce.*

Silver now being shipped to China is in the form of United States dollars. This method has been adopted, according to *The Nation's Business*, because silver in America is now cheaper in coin than in bullion.

A note in the *New York Journal of Commerce*, states that arrangements have been made to establish a regular aerial service between Hongkong and Shanghai for the carriage of mails and light merchandise.

More than 1,400 freighters flying the American flag have been added to the commercial shipping of the United States, through resources created by the war, in the year which has elapsed since the signing of the armistice.

A bill has been introduced into the United States House of Representatives asking for an appropriation

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of $100,000 for the pay of commercial agents of the United States to be sent into Japan, China and the South Ameirca republics to build up markets for American cotton.

The world's bean crop is small according to brokers estimates, the *San Francisco Journal of Commerce* says, and prices should rule high. The Manchurian crop is estimated at thirty to forty percent of last year's yield, and that of the United States the lowest in several years due to decreased acreage.

It is estimated that the past year's crop of cocoons in China is only twenty percent of the ordinary years crop. Unfavorable weather during the fourth slumber is given as the cause for the failure in the Yangtze valley. In Chekiang and Anhwei provinces a decrease of twenty to thirty percent in the yield was noted.

The teaching of Chinese to the high school students of California instead of Spanish was urged recently by Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache to China, in an interview in that state. With this preparation, he said, the students would be capable of taking advantage of and developing the great trade possibilities in the Far East.

Plans are being made to hold a world industrial parley at the Hague of March 1, according to a recent issue of the *New York Commercial*. These nations who will be represented will be the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Japan, Italy and others. The main topics of discussion will be those concerning the rehabilitation of Europe.

An increase has occurred in American tonnage between Shanghai and America, according to the *San Francisco Journal of Commerce*, owing to the increaseing number of Shipping Board vessels on Pacific routes. In September it was three times greater than that of any other nationality. The increased facilities met the demand for cargo space, especially from Hankow and Tientsin.

Negotiations for a deal involving several million dollars for brewery machinery are being carried on between William Wu of Shanghai and Rudolph Samet, president of the State Brewers Association of California, according to a San Francisco advice. Wu, it is said, represents wealthy Chinese merchants and bankers of Shanghai, who will immediately construct at least three breweries in China if the deal is made.

The largest sale of cotton ever made at one time has been concluded in the United States by the American Cotton Association, a society of growers, which will total 300,000 bales. All of this amount will be exported. The cotton is of a low grade. In an effort to fill the order, it was discovered that there is an enormous shortage of good grade cotton in the United States and that most of the cotton available at concentration points is sold and only awaiting transportation.

The growing importance of the canning industry, which was inaugurated in China about twenty years ago, is noted in a recent issue of *Commerce Reports*. Most of the factories in the country are equipped with modern British and American machinery have up-to-date sanitary regulations, and manufacture for export

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as well as domestic consumption. The capacities of the plants vary, one when taxed to its greatest capacities produces 5,000 tins daily, and has filled contracts for supplies to the British army at Port Said and the American army in Russia.

There is an opportunity for American manufacturers of machine tools to supply them to a Far Eastern country which is about to begin the construction of several hangars for aircraft, according to a recent issue of *Commerce Reports*. The plan includes the establishment of a large machine shop, which will be equipped with at least twenty-six machines, such as lathes, borers, planers, drills, and grinders, and a forge shop with the usual modern appliances. Time of delivery is an important factor in determining where the orders shall be placed, it is said.

New Books and Publications

Aims and Purposes of the Chemical Foundation

Aims and Purposes of the Chemical Foundation Inc. and the Reasons for its Organization as told by A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, in his Report to Congress and by Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian in an Address to the National Cotton Manufacturer's Association.

UNDER this title an attractive booklet of some seventy pages has appeared which it is to be hoped will be widely circulated and read for its effect on the attitude of the American people toward the youthful American dye industry.

How Germany Dominated the American Chemical and Dyestuff Industry is the sub-title of the excerpt from Mr. Palmer's report to Congress. The first ten pages are devoted to an interesting explanation of the factors contributing to the growth of the German chemical industry to a position of world dominance. There follow numerous illustrations of the disastrous effect for the consumer as well as for the chemical industry in the U. S. of the dumping of the German Trust.

The real significance of the state of affairs described becomes clear when we read: "It was fully realized by both the German civil and military authorities that if a world monoply in the dyestuff industry could be built up, the military strength of Germany would be colossally enhanced, since it alone of all the great powers would be in a position to secure immediate supplies of the vast quantites of munitions likely to be needed in a modern war."

Having made quite plain to what great degree Germany held the chemical industry of the U. S. in the hollow of her hand, Mr. Palmer proceeds to report at length on his activity, dating from the entry of the U. S. into the war, as Alien Property Custodian in taking over enemy concerns and stripping the camouflage from others actually owned in Germany while masquerading as American. While the somewhat detailed account of these proceedings properly belongs in the report to Congress it appears that much might have been omitted with a consequent gain in readability in a

booklet of this character. The multiplicity of examples however leaves one with a vivid idea of the extent of the German effort to retain a foothold in America for the period following the war. One interesting case is that of the Chemical Exchange Association. This firm succeeded temporarily in diverting to medicinal manufacture of thousands of tons of American carbolic acid which otherwise would have been utilized to supply the Allies with high explosive.

The phase of the Allied Property Custodian's work, perhaps the most interesting, is that which led directly to the organization of the Chemical Foundation, Inc. At the time of the entry of the U. S. into the war the Germans had secured about 4,500 patents; not for the purpose of protecting manufacture of the products in America, but mainly to prevent their importation by the French and English and secondarily to prevent the establishment of a dye industry in the United States. Since this large number included many worthlesss as well as valuable patents, which were not easily differentiated, the method of disposal i. e. sale at auction, of the seized German real property was not feasible ; for the reason that disposal en bloc would result in a monoply for the purchaser. This situation lead to the organization of the foundation to take over the total number of the German patents in order impartially to licence them to any and all American firms desiring to manufacture under their provisions.

The irony of the situation, delightful to all but Germans, is that in the hands of the foundation the German patents so far from fulfilling their authors' purpose of stunting the growth of an American chemical industry became a powerful weapon of protection and a tremendous stimulus to its growth. First by preventing the importation of German dyes. Secondly, in the words of the charter quoted in the prospectus of the foundation found on the last pages of the booklet "the earnings of the foundation after the retirement of the preferred stock are to be used and devoted to the development and advancement of chemistry and allied sciences in the useful arts and manufactures in the United States." To quote again "the chief usefulness of the foundation is expected to be as a center of research."

In contrast to Mr. Palmer's somewhat matter-of-fact account the style of Mr. Garvan's address entitled "The German Menace" is terse and brilliant, and at the same time thorough so that one is inclined to feel that had the booklet contained only this address the general reader would have lost little.

Mr. Garvan strikingly portrays the intimate relation, indeed identity, in many cases of the German Trust's representatives with their government spies and destructive agents.

The three and a half pages comprising the conclusion of this address the reviewer finds it difficult not to quote entire. The reasons for the establishment of the foundation are summed up as follows :

1. Fairness to the $450,000,000 invested in the chemical business by loyal Americans in the hour of our need.

2. Independence and freedom of the textile, leather, paper, paint and varnish, pharmaceutical three-million dollar essential American business.

3. The necessity of our national defence.

4. The destruction and prevention of the German system of propaganda and espionage in our land.

5. The advancement of pure science and research.

6. The advancement of medical science.

Well may all Americans rejoice in the establishment of this non-partisan corporation or Foundation—the working out of a constructive idea, big with possibilities for the future greatness and happiness of Uncle Sam's nieces and nephews. All honor and success to its organizers and executives who "serve with enthusiasm and without pay." W. H. T.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mrs. F. Alemdorth; Mrs. O. P. Kline; A. Edwards; H. K. Pettus, Hankow; W. R. C. Smith, Tientsin; Lt. J, R. Oates, Tsingtao; Lt. Pettus; J. E. Covington, Nanking; W. C. Cobbs, Nanking; E. F. Simson, Hankow; H. Kobalski, Soochow; S. G. Wilcox; F. Larkins, Dairen; O. J. Kennedy; Khidichian, Kobe; L. Dadian, Kobe; R. E. Borden, Tientsin; J. W. Bateman, Tsingtao; Mrs. M. L. Hannery, Peking; Miss O. Schneider, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Peters, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Chinkiang; J. B. Fryer, Tsinanfu; Dr. A. T. Woodward, England; W. C. Jenkins, Nanking; J. L. Dixon, Nanking; P. de Gresogons, Trieste; R. S. Bunn, Shantung; C. Chiba, Shantung; J. de Taryorski, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. T. Dume, New York; Miss D. Dume, New York; W. K.Orihl; H. S.Wolfe, Seattle; Capt. D. C. Austin; H. de Richelen, Hongkong; D. F. Waugh, Kobe; T. J. Whitaker; W. E. Jeffery; Mr. and Mrs. J. Herrion; J. A. Soukine, Peking; P. S. Ericson; V. G. Lyman; O. P. Grant; M. S. Hairston; E. T. Johnstone; W, J. Whitehurst; W. O. Iselin, Hongkong; S. H. Garlington, Santa Barbara; W. S. Wheaton, Los Angeles; L. Ravangh, New York; M. H. Heotigan; Mrs. J. R. Korff, Tientsin; W. N. Matsner, New York; T. A. Rustad, London; W. D. Taylor, London; H. W. Lowden; E. M. de Miller, Tsinan.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. rnd Mrs. L. Y. Berns, Hankow; Mrs. H. Corbett Chefoo; P. R. Zimmerman, U. S. A.; Madame Bejrstum, Tokyo; Mrs and Mrs. P. Villetard, Vladivostok; Max. Huskoutz, Mukden; J. Bernsteme, Mukden; Mr. and Mrs. J. Parsons, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bates, Peking; Mrs. and Miss Innocent, Wuhu; J. Christensin, Vladivostock; Miss Gladys James, Vladivostok; Miss E. Winter, Vladivostok; A. T. Johnson, Local; Mrs. L. Dryer and Son, Vladivostok; Miss Claoes, San Francisco; Soission, Hankow; Grandjean, Hankow, E. Desland, Hankow; R. W. Harriet, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Cheshko, Local. N. Adais, Tientsin; C. B. Gardner, Local; Mrs. A. Hannys, Tientsin; A. Bosselman, Hankow; E. S. Williams, Chungking; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hodge, Seattle; S. Haward, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Doery, Tientsin; F. O. Wolf, Tsinanfu; N. Pfeffer, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Peterson, Local; Capt. W. Anderson; Jas. A. S. Kelly, America; L. Allison, Peking; K. J. Hora; S. Ulanovosky, Kobe; M. Tawil, New York.

The U. S. Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1(906

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } Bernyece H. Smith.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN :

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings.

Miscellaneous Filings

February 19, 1920; Articles of Incorporation of Universal Food Products Co.

February 19, 1920; Cause No. 938; In re Last Will and Testament of Mollie R. Parker, deceased; petition.
" 19, " Articles of Incorporation of China Realty Co., Ltd.
" 24, " Cause No. 748; In re Estate of Mabel C. S. Roberts, deceased; final report.
" 24, " Cause No. 715; In re Estate of John Kavanaugh, deceased; certified copy of agreement.
" 25, " Articles of Indorporation of Asia Trading corporation.
" 25, " Cause No. 938; In re Last Will and Testament of Mollie R. Parker, deceased; depositions.
" 25, " Cause No. 939; U. S. v. P. M. Peyran; summons.
" 26, " Cause No. 924; Young v. The Barkley Co. Inc.; request for commission; interrogatories.

Hearings:

February 19 1920; Cause No. 905; Lee Ah King v. The Barkley Co. In.; on defendant's demurrer, motion for continuance and plaintiff's motion for judgment on the pleadings; argument of Counsel, H. C. Mei, for plaintiff, Paul Myron Linebarger, for defendant; order entered.
" 24, " Cause No. 936; Jagat Singh v. F. C. Craig; default; on petition and plaintiff's evdence.
" 25, " Cause No. 938; In re Last Will and Testament of Mollie R. Parker; testimony of Thos. F. Suffert, John C. Shengle and Robert H. Parker taken.

Judgments and Orders:

February 19, 1920; Cause No. 905; Lee Ah King v. The Barkley Co. Inc.; overruling demurrer.
" 24, " Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. Thh American Trading Company; amended and final decree.
" 25, " Cause No. 930; Jagat Singh v. F. C. Craig; Judgment.

Assignments for Hearing:

March 2, 1920; 930 M., Cause No. 904; Ezra v. American Sales Corporation.
" 2, " 3 P. M., Cause No. 905; Lee Ah King v. Barkley Co.
" 29, " 930 a. m., Cause No. 888; Mercantile Bank of India v. Caraval.

SIAO KING KEE, PLAINTIFF, vs. THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, (A CORPORATION) DEFENDANT

(*Cause No. 675; filed February 24, 1920*)

SYLLABUS

1. **Equity:** *Maxims.* "He who seeks equity must do equity" is one of the maxims prerequisite to obtaining equitable relief and is applicable equally to each party demanding the same.

2.—: *Reformation: Grounds.* A written contract which fails, by reason of mutual mistake, or of a unilateral one induced by representations of the adverse party, to express the real agreement will be reformed accordingly.

3.—:—: *Negligence* on the part of one seeking such relief is not fatal where the mistake was so induced.

4.—:—: *But relief my be conditioned* upon reimbursement of the adverse party for losses resulting from such negligence; in estimating which losses not all the rules applicable to ordinary damages need be applied.

Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, for Plaintiff.

Messrs. Fleming, Davies & Bryan, for Defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is a bill in equity for the specific performance of a written contract of settlement between the parties and for incidental damages resulting from delay in performance. The answer and cross-bill admits the execution of the contract but alleges that it fails correctly to express the real balance agreed upon by the parties by reason of the double crediting to plaintiff of an item of Tls. 19,350.00 to which he was concededly entitled on account of a certain potash transaction with which—

> "the said plaintiff, through his agent and attorney, knowingly and falsely or by virtue of a mutual mistake, represented to Mr. W. A. Burns, the manager for the defendant in Shanghai that he, the plaintiff, had not been credited on the said account."

It is further alleged—

> "That defendant's said manager, believing said representation, then and there promised and agreed to deduct said sum of Tls. 19,350.00 and did then and there have said sum of Tls. 19,350.00 deducted from said account; that thereafter a statement of account showing the deduction of said Tls. 19,350.00 from said balance of Tls. 43,762.53 was made up and delivered to the said Siao King Kee or his agents; and that said redrafted statement of account as made up and so delivered showed a balance due from the said plaintiff of Tls. 24,402.53; that thereafter between on or about the 6th day of April, 1918, and the 29th day of April 1918 it was arranged by and between the plaintiff and the defendant herein that the defendant should waive the sum of Tls. 4,402.53 of said balance of Tls. 24,402.53 shown to be due on said redrafted account and should accept the sum of Tls. 20,000.00 in final settlement thereof."

Defendant prays for a rescission of the contract and for judgment against plaintiff for the full amount of the original claim less an item of Tls. 15,000.00 which it is admitted has been paid. The replication contains a general denial of the averments above quoted from the answer.

It appears that plaintiff was formerly defendant's "engineering comprador" and that at the termination of the arrangement defendant held him liable as guarantor of a customer's contracts while plaintiff had certain claims against defendant for commissions, etc. Under date of March 9, 1918, a statement (Exhibit 1) of an account aggregating Tls. 44,752.53 was furnished plaintiff by defendant and this statement included two credit items for potash aggregating the sum of Tls. 19,350.00. Accordiug to the testimony of defendant's agent this statement was brought to him four weeks later by plaintiff's attorney who suggested a compromise, and said (pp. 3, 4.)

> "we must credit Mr. Siao King Kee with the value of this chlorate of potash, that we had received the money for it on its sale.
>
> Q. Did he claim thar you had not credited it?
>
> A. Called attention to the fact that it had not been credited and I sent for Mr. Manley and I passed this account to him asking him to credit Mr. Siao King Kee at the value fixed by the Mixed Court."

Defendant's agent further testifies that he did not know at the time that the item in question had already been credited, that he believed the statement that it had not been and that he did not intend to credit it twice. His testimony as to the statement of plaintiff's attorney is undisputed and is, moreover, corroborated by defendant's chief accountant who says that the agent told him in the attorney's presence that the latter pointed out that no credit had been given for the potash and that a new statement should be prepared accordingly. Neither the agent nor the accountant seems to have made any effort to verify statement of plaintiff's attorney and the account was handed to a Chinese clerk with instructions to deduct the item in question, which was done, and the contract whose

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performance is now sought, was executed on that basis April 29. On June 13 the agent left Shanghai and in July the accountant states he discovered the mistake in ascertaining the maturity of a note which plaintiff gave in part payment of the balance. The mistake was then reported to defendant's counsel who, under date of July 18, wrote a letter pointing out and explaining it to plaintiff's attorney who replied on the same date that the matter had been referred to his client for instructions, and on July 26 wrote stating that the client "absolutely refuses to consider the matter" further and asking that the terms of the contract be carried out. Nothing more having been done this suit was instituted on August 15, 1919.

The case presented therefore is reduced to this: that defendant's agent and accountant, apparently relying upon the statement of plaintiff's attorney that the item in question had not been credited, failed to verify the statement and later the agent signed a contract agreeing to a settlement on the theory that such credit had not been given when in fact it had. There is no claim in any quarter that it was ever defendant's intention to allow plaintiff a double credit for that item. What the parties really agreed upon was that a settlement should be made after allowing plaintiff certain deductions including a single credit of the amount for potash aggregating Tls. 19,350.00. Thru the mistake of crediting this item twice the written contract was made to express an amount less to that extent than defendant intended.

Defendant's counsel contends

> "that the account which has been referred to as defendant's Exhibits 1 and 2 was *not the only* account between the parties which was compromised and settled by the agreement of April 29, 1918. There were other accounts and plaintiff had several large claims for commission, etc. which were also included in the compromise agreement. * * The Court may not presume that the plaintiff would have been willing to settle or sign this contract if the sum to be paid had been $19,350 in excess of $20,000 without having his claims for commissions considered and adjusted."

References in the evidence to "small commissions" and "some little dispute over the commissions" are then cited but none regarding "large claims for commission." That some minor claims were included in the settlement seems to have been true but that these in any way induced the double crediting of the potash item is directly contrary to the evidence. Defendant's agent, who is uncontradicted. says:

"Q. No one ever pointed out to you that the value of the Chlorate of Potash had been credited twice in the account?

A. No.

Q. Did you intend to credit it twice?

A. No.

Q. Did you intend to make Siao King Kee an allowance of $19,350.000 at the time you had that credited on the account—an additional allowance of $10,350.00 over and above the allowance of $17,200.00 and $2,150.00 already given?

A. No; that would make a total allowance of $38,000 or $39,000 on an account that totaled only $44,000.00."

That defendant never intentionally agreed to such a settlement is, therefore, clear and, contrary to counsel's contention, we must "presume" that plaintiff did not or, as an alternative, that he was guilty of *suggestio falsi* or at least of *suppressio veri.*

To bring this case within the doctrine of plaintiff's principal authority[1] it would have been necessary that defendant's agent should have made an independant offer of compromise, uninfluenced by the representation that the potash item had "not been credited." For the gist of that opinion appears to be found in the following sentence:

> "When plaintiff, with the facts before him, ended the matter by saying that he would retire if he were paid $100, it is pretty clear that he was not relying upon the agreement of dissolution or the correctness of Mr. Nasse's figures, but was making an offer that can bear no interpretation, but an offer of compromise."

1. Dalpine v. Lume, 145 Mo. App. 549, 122 S. W. 776.

Plaintiff is before the Court seeking equitable relief and one of the prerequisite maxims [2] in that forum is "He who seeks equity must do equity"—a maxim which has peculiar application to cases of this class. [3] Moreover, one of the recognized branches of equity jurisdiction is the reformation of contracts which fail to express the intent of the parties. Such relief is regularly granted where the mistake is mutual, [4] and in contracts of settlement no less than others. [5] Here we must assume that the mistake was mutual. For it is conceded that there was a mistake and as plaintiff's counsel points out in his brief "there was no evidence introduced by the defendant to prove that the plaintiff personally made, or procured his agent to make, any 'knowingly false representations'." The only alternative conclusion, is that the mistake was mutual. [6]

But not all the authorities require mutuality of mistake in order to justify reformation. [7] Especially will that relief be granted where the mistake, tho unilateral, is induced by the representations [8] or even silence [9] of the adverse party. Such representations may even be innocent; [10] tho in such case there is clearly a mutual mistake. But it suffices if the representations were believed and acted upon by the one seeking relief.

Great stress is laid in plaintiff's argument upon the negligence of defendant's agents in failing to verify from their own books the state of plaintiff's account and authorities [11] are cited to the effect that negligence will bar relief on the ground of mistake. This principle is well recognized where it operates alone, and were there no qualifying circumstance here it would probably be sufficient to preclude the award of relief to defendant. But in none of the authorities relied upon by plaintiff was there a representation by the adverse party which induced the mistake and therein we think is the determining point in the case at bar. Had defendant made the mistake by itself alone it would have no claim to equitable relief. But when it fell into the mistake by following a statement of plaintiff's representative its negligence is excused [12] to

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of SUSAN POTT. Deceased. | Cause No. 927 | NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before August 7, 1920, and that all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

F. L. HAWKS POTT,
Administrator,
Jessfield,
Shanghai, China.

February 2, 1920.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of ELMER F. SHANSTROM, Deceased. | Cause No. 930 | NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator *cum testamento annexo* of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before August 7 1920, and that all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

NEVILLE CRAIG,
Administrator cum testamento annexo,
11 Whangpoo Road
Shanghai China.

February 2, 1920.

2. See the writer's arricle "Equity," Am. & Eng. Encyc. of Law, (2nd ed.) XI, 157 *et seq.*

3. "There are few cases in which courts of equity will insist on the maxim that he who seeks equity must do equity, with more rigor than in these of suits for suits performance," Eastman v. Plumer, 46 N. H. 464, 480.

   See also Jones v. Dale, 16 Ontario, 717, where a portion of the verbal agreement which had been omitted from the written one was inserted over plaintiff's objection in the decree for specific performance. *Compare* Trigg v. Read, 5 Humph. (Tenn.) 529, 42 Am. Dec. 547, 566, cited by plaintiff.

4. "The reformation of written contracts for fraud or mistake is an ordinary head of equity jurisdiction. The rules which govern the exercise of this power are founded in good sense and are well settled. Where the agreement, as reduced to writing, omits or contains terms or stipulations contrary to the common intention of the parties, the instrument will be corrected so as to make it conform to their real intent. The parties will be placed as they would have stood if the mistake had not occurred." Swayne, J., in Hearne v. Insurance Co., 20 Wall. (U. S.)488, 22 Law. ed. 396. See also Brown v. Cranberry Co., 83 Fed. 351, and numerous other cases cited in Cyc. XXXIV, 917, note 87.

5. *Colorado:* Beck v. School District, 54 Colo. 546, 313 Pac. 398.
   Delaware: McMullen v. Lockwood, 4 Del. Ch. 568.
   Maryland: Gill v. Clagett, 4 Md. Ch. 470.

6. Brown v. Cranberry Co., 82 Fed. 351. See James v. Cutler, 54 Wis. 172, 10 N. W. 147.

7. *Federal:* "I do not understand that in such a case as we have here it is essential that the mistake be mutual." Armour & Co., v. Renaker, 202 Fed. 901, 904.
   California: "It is not necessary that a mistake of fact should be mutual, as appellant claims," Moore v. Copp, 119 Cal. 429, 51 Pac. 630; Capelli v. Dendero, 123 Cal. 324, 55 Pac. 1057.
   Connecticut: Essex v. Day, 52 Conn. 483, 1 Atl. 620.
   Iowa: Turpin v. Gresham, 106 Iowa, 187, 76 N. W. 680, and other Iowa cases there cited.

8. *Nebraska:* Blair v. Kingman Implement Co., 82 Neb. 344, 117 N. W. 773.
   New Jersey: Chelsea Nat. Bank v. Smith, 74 N. J. Eq. 375, 69 Atl. 533.
   North Carolina: Sykes v. Life Ins. Co., 148 N. C. 13, 61 S. E. 610.
   Ohio: Harris v. Columbiana Co., 18 Ohio 116, 51 Am. Dec. 448.
   Pennsylvania: Renshaw v. Gans, 7 Pa. St. 117; Tyson v. Passmore, 2 Pa. St. 122.
   Tennessee: Graham v. Guinn, 43 S. W. 748.
   Wisconsin: James v. Cutler, 54 Wis. 172, 10 N. W. 147.
   And see other cases cited in Cyc. 922, note 20; Pomeroy, Equity Jurisprudence (3rd ed.) IV, sec. 1376.

9. Hume v. U. S. 132 U. S. 464, 33 Law. ed. 393; Armour & Co. v. Renaker 303 Fed. 801.

10. Tyson v. Passmore, 2 Pa. St. 122. Cf. Higgins v. Parsons, 65 Cal. 280; 3 Pac. 881.

11. *Federal:* Grymes v. Sanders, 93 U. S. 8. 55; Montgomery v. City Council, 99 Fed. 825, 830.
   Alabama: Porter v. Collins, 90 Ala. 510, 8 So. 80; Carlisls v. Barker, 57 Ala. 267.
   California: Lestrade v. Barth, 19 Cal. 660.
   Kansas: Brooks v. Hall, 36 Kan. 697, 14 Pac. 236.
   Kentucky: Drakesboro etc. Co. v. Brashears, 144 Ky. 39, 137 S. W. 765.
   Michigan: Brevoort v. Partridge, 156 Mich. 359, 120 N. W. 803.
   New York: Marvin v. Bennett, 26 Wend. 169.
   Virginia: Solenberger v. Strickler's Adm'r. 110 Va. 873. 65 S. E. 566.

12. *Federal:* Hume v. U. S., 132 U. S. 464, 33 Law. ed. 393; Standard Oil Co. v. Van Etten, 107 U. S. 325, 27 Law. ed. 319; Brown v. Cranberry Co. 82 Fed. 351; Baxter v. Card, 59 Fed. 166. All of the above were subsequent to Slaughter v. Gerson, 13 Wall. 379, 20, Law. ed. 627 cited by plaintiff, and followed in Farnsworth v. Duffner, 145 U. S. 43, Law, ed. 981 and cases there cited, in all of which complaint was made rather of expressions of opinion than of statements of fact. "A broad principle," as Page puts it, "is laid down" in some of them but in none was there such a misrepresentation of fact acted upon as here.
   California: Moore v. Copp, 119 Cal. 429, 51 Pac. 630; Union Lumber Co. v. Schouten Co. 142 Pac. 910.
   Connecticut: Essex v. Day, 52 Conn. 483, 1 Atl. 620.
   Nebraska: North Neb. etc. Ass'n., v. Box, 57 Neb. 302, 77 N. W. 770; Leidigh v. Keever, 86 N. W. 106.
   Texas: Mine etc. Co. v. Creel, (Tex. Civ. App.) 79 8. S. W. 67.
   Washington: Russell & Co. v. Stevenson, 34 Wash. 627, 75 Pac. 627.
   West Virginia: Harman v. Maddy, 57 W. Va., 273, decided after Ludington v. Renick, 7 W. Va., 273, cited by plaintiff, where there was no such representation as here.

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11-674

the extent at least of entitling it to have the contract reformed so as to read as defendant certainly intended and as plaintiff must be assumed to have intended.

We also think that the above meets the contention [13] that want of negligence should have been pleaded. As we have seen, the answer alleges a mutual mistake and representations by the adverse party and such averments alone are a sufficient basis for relief under the law as already stated.

Nor do we think that the fact that defendant's chief accountant "prepared the basis upon which" the original statement (Ex. 1) "was to be made out," and which included credit for the potash item, deprives defendant of its right to relief. He states (p. 28) that he "didn't go into the details at all" and as he seems to have left the actual preparation of statements to a Chinese clerk he was justified in thinking, on learning thru plaintiff's attorney that the potash item had "not been credited," that the clerk had made an error. The absence of such a representation in the cases cited [14] by plaintiff on this point clearly of itself distinguishes them from that at bar.

But it does not follow that the defendant is entitled to the relief specifically prayed for which is, as we have seen, a rescission of the contract and a judgment for the amount of its original claim. As we view the evidence the case calls for nothing more, in defendant's behalf, than a reformation. In effect what defendant claims is that a contract of settlement was agreed upon by which certain deductions were made from its claim including a single credit of Tls. 19,350.00, while the written contract by mistake included a double credit of that item. Clearly then the relief to which it is entitled is the remission of one of those credits.

In the interlocutory decree we further said:

> "Any damage which plaintiff may have suffered by defendant's delay in discovering the mistake and invoking relief would appear to be not only a proper item of deduction as against further payments but also included within the prayer of the bill. In other words while the negligence here shown is not sufficient to bar all relief it should not on the other hand be permitted to cause a loss to the plaintiff who at any rate was not responsible for defendant's delay of three months in moving. The maxim 'He who seeks equity must do equity' applies to defendant [15] equally as to plaintiff as each party seeks equitable relief and neither is entitled to it at the other's expense. And even were defendant otherwise entitled to recission it would be within the power of the Court to allow plaintiff to take what defendant intended to give."[16]

As the parties failed to agree on this point further evidence was taken. Plaintiff testifies (2nd trans. p. 2 et seq.) that on June 26 (which was nearly a month before he was notified of the mistake) he entered into a contract to sell for Tls. 14,000. the lot whose title deed defendant had contracted to surrender, and which was mortgaged for Tls. 11,000., giving as a forfeit for failure to convey the sum of Tls. 2,000.; that defendant by refusing to deliver the deed or authorizing the transaction blocked the sale and that plaintiff lost the forfeit of Tls. 1,000. as well as the profit of Tls. 2,000.

13. Hughey v. Smith, 65 Ore. 323, 133 Pac. 68; Lewise, 5 Ore. 169. Both of these cases were disposed of on demurrer and there is nothing to indicate that had the defendant answered instead of demurring and had evidence been received as here without objection, a decree would have been denied.
14. Dewey v. Whitney, 93 Fed. 533 (affirming) 85 Fed. 325; Pickett v. Casualty Co., 60 S. Car. 477; 38 S. E. 160, 629.
15. See "Equity", Am. & Eng. Encye. of Law (2nd ed.) XI, 159.
16. See cases cited in Cyc. XXXIV, 918, note 90 last paragraph.

Defendant's counsel assails the genuineness of the transaction contending that the witnesses were unable to describe sufficiently the place where it was made. But they were examined over a year (in part

a year and a half) later and it would not be strange if many of the details had meanwhile been forgotten. Both the contract and the payment of the forfeit are evidenced by various documents (Eq. E-N) and plaintiff is corroborated by the alleged purchaser while no one contradicts plaintiff on the essential points.

The claim is also assailed upon legal grounds—that as plaintiff was not entitled to unqualified specific performance he could not recover damages; that those claimed were not in contemplation of the parties; and that the forfeiture suffered by plaintiff was in the nature of a penalty and, therefore, unnecessarily paid.

All of these principles might apply were we considering plaintiff's rights in the first instance unaffected by defendant's conduct. But the damages which we are seeking to estimate are merely those resulting from defendant's negligence in not moving earlier for relief, and at least the first two of the propositions noticed above are hardly applicable to such a case. Damages are to be allowed not merely as an incident to specific performance but to compensate for regligence and the question is not whether they were contemplated by the parties when they made their contract but whether they resulted directly from the negligence. And while it is true that the Chinese word was often translated "penalty" (tho elsewhere "fine',(p. 15) and "forfeiture" (p. 16))) it is undisputed that such a clause is a usual one in Chinese contracts (3d trans. 8) and it will hardly be claimed that either of the parties to that transaction understood it in the sense of the American law of penalties and liquidated damages.

Defendant has already remitted the sum of Tls. 2,500., and has offered specifically to perform upon the payment of the amount found due if after deducting said item. Considering that we are here concerned with the conditions upon which defendant is granted equitable relief rather than with an independent claim for damages, we should not be too technical in applying either the evidence or the law; and we are of the opinion that we should allow an additional item of Tls. 2,500. making in all Tls. 5,000. as claimed in the bill and which would offset the item admitted in the reply to be due from plaintiff.

The motion to modify the interlocutory decree is accordingly overruled and it is further considered and decreed that upon paying defendant the sum of Tls. 19,350. plaintiff shall have specific performance of said reformed contract, including the return of Title Deed No. 1398, deposited with it under the terms thereof, together with his costs; but that in case plaintiff fail, for a period of thirty days, to make such payment (he having expressly submitted himself to the jurisdiction of this court and agreed to abide by its judgment) defendant will be entitled to recover from him the said sum of Tls. 19,350.00, upon delivering to him said Title Deed No. 1398, but to retain said deed until the payment of said sum.

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hauchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

Business Opportunities

(To be continued next issue)

No. 370—M. E. Green Manufacturing Co., Olive Street Road and 63rd Street, St. Louis, Mo., are anxious to open trade relations with the jobbers of Optical Goods in China and desire names of jobbers in this line in China. They are manufacturers of a very excellent test cabinet which is handled by 90% of the jobbers in the United States and Canada and feel sure that their instrument would find a ready sale in China.

No. 371—Herbert Skinner Clark, Empire Building, Philadelphia, Pa., desires connection to handle his popular quick selling specialties in universal demand, namely: "Parrot" rust proof snaps, barrettes, hair curlers, hair nets, shampoo, talc. powder, and rouge.

No. 372—Trade-Mark Title Company, Ft. Wayne, Ind., desires printed matter, catalogs and advertising literature with complete information regarding export articles handled by China firms. Also desire to receive from local newspapers and magazines, at least once a month, a copy of their periodicals and they in turn will mail them to their clients who would be interested in advertising. Their clients are interested in the following papers: fashion journal, theatrical journal, religious journal, agricultural papers, commercial papers, financial papers, export magazines, shipping papers, law journals, art publications, educational papers, social magazines, co-operative papers, motor magazines, machinery papers, jewelry magazines, textile magazines, drapers magazines, specialty papers, and mining magazines.

No. 373—Charles A. Anderson & Co., 132 Front Street, New York, cable address "Spitzmor, New York," general exporting house, specializing in steel, metals, chemicals, food products, drugs, paints and varnishes, desire to secure a reliable firm in this district to represent it.

No. 374—S. A. Kirschner & Co., 256 Church Street, New York, a general business firm, desires to secure some good connections in the import and export lines. Can purchase cotton fabrics and manufactured products of every description, and would like to receive in exchange furs, wool, hides, albumen and textiles. States that it can give the highest references and indorsements.

No. 375—Cosmopolitan Trading Co., 37 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., code address "Cotraco, Boston," desire to establish business connections in China.

No. 376—Alberto Keller, 52 Valverde, Madrid, Spain, is desirous of getting into business relations with preparers and exporters in China of Sausage Casings (dry and salted guts). Has forwarded to the secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce a few circulars giving particulars of classes of guts which would find a ready sale in Madrid.

No. 377—Vitelli & Co., Inc., 71 Nassau Street, New York, cable address "Ellittico, New York," is desirous of obtaining China fine hand laces, filet, and other embroidery pieces. Would like to receive samples and pieces stating terms of payment.

No. 378—Charmel Trading Co., 1170 Broadway, New York, cable addressing "Charmtrade, New Yerk," invites correspondence with representative firms everywhere with a view to acting as buying and selling agents in the United States. References; Irving National Bank, Zimmerman and Forshay, Dun's, and Bradstreets agencies; also the National Association of Manufacturers, of which they are members.

No. 379—Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., 119 W. 40 St., New York, manufacturers of electric traveling cranes, steam hammers, riveting machines, flanging presses, hydraulic wheel presses, and other heavy machine tools for railroad work, shipyards and general machine shoops, desire representation in China.

No. 380—The Coleman Lamp Co. 541 Washington Blvd, Chicago, manufacturers of gasoline and kerosene portable and fixed lighting devices, wish to be placed in touch with firms that would handle their agency.

No. 381—The John Lauson Mfg. Co., New Holstein, Wis., manufacturers of stationary and portable engines for agricultural, shop and lighting plant use, also of kerosene tractors, would like to locate importers who would consider handing these products.

No. 382—John Campbell & Co., 75 Hudson St., New York, manufacturers of aniline colors and coal tar products, dywood extracts, chemicals, sizes, starches and gums, want to hear of China merchants in the market for these articles.

No. 383—Howe & Bainbridge, 24 Lincoln St., Boston, jobbers and dealers in cotton duck, cotton fabric, cordage and ship building supplies, solicits inquiries from firms in China.

No. 384—Knut Karlsson and Co., A. B. (Ltd.), Regaringsgaten 52, Stockholm, are buyers for Shanghai of China wood Oil, Star Aniseed Oil, and Cassia Oil.

No- 385—The Dupont Food Products Co., West Baltimore St. & Garrison Lane Baltimore, Md., desire general and exclusive agency for their concentrated food products.

No. 386—D. Arslanian Co., 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, desire to get in touch with China carpet manufacturers.

No. 387—Corbin & Company, 1537-1528 Lytton Bldg., Chicago. Ill., wtsh to make direct connections with China manufacturers or exporters of Soyan Bean Oil, Tea, Wood Oil Cassia, Annise Oils and such food products as egg yolk, both sprayed and granular, powdered egg as a whole and egg albumen crystals, and particularly China animal tallow. References—Fort Dearborn National Bank, and the Continental and Commercial Bank, of Chicago.

No. 388—Northwest Auto Co. Inc., Portland, Oregon, desire connections with dealers to handle their automotive necessities: motor trucks, automobile tires and tubes, electric farm, marine and commercial lighting plants, automatic electric water systems, electrical appliances.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from October 21 to October 31, 1919

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1: Present year	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run: Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year: Increase	Compared with same period last year: Decrease	Compared with same period last year: Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	265846	708349	498	974693	99064	.....	19710070	1287498	.....	6.53	5017982	171606	.....	3.42
Peking-Mukden	245403	366448	26128	637979	85499	.....	15290895	.....	1758425	-11.49	2810414	.....	92015	-3.72
Tientsin-Pukow	171195	247148	9394	423737	65433	.....	11415110	1989104	.....	17.43	2128530	152838	.....	7.18
Peking-Suiyuan	44925	108730	3221	156876	3570	.....	3588438	168781	.....	4.70	701163	117502	.....	16.76
Shanghai-Nanking	111645	62519	3224	177388	7244	.....	4670799	772143	.....	16.53	1292959	104742	.....	8.10
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	54570	21524	1630	77724	5775	.....	2153465	145022	.....	6.73	568050	52878	.....	9.31
Cheng-Tai	22400	106552	321	129273	40471	.....	2478393	.....	132995	-5.37	532906	11593	.....	2.17
Canton-Kowloon	27874	3350	700	31924	4897	.....	802782	72376	.....	9.01	223286	10521	.....	4.71
Kirin-Changchun	26684	23979	445	45108	.....	22773	1494069	21032	.....	1.41	297666	.....	23848	-8.01
Taokow-Chinghua	6558	26718	679	33955	5911	.....	787144	10755	.....	1.37	196664	1394	.....	.73
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	2895	17349	.....	20244	.....	2959	533142	201077	.....	39.96	161632	65458	.....	40.49
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	670	69	83	822	.....	310	25797	.....	16220	-62.87	5395	.....	12976	-240.52
Kaifeng-Honan	26201	21028	1991	49220	13476	.....	1214455	366061	.....	30.14	233768	.....	13925	-5.96
Wuchang-Changsha	15796	25812	53	41661	19550	.....	1195698	101807	.....	85.14	256467	230432	.....	89.81
Ssu-Tsen	6654	10769	16	17439	3250	.....	530427	227823	.....	42.95	87239	23540	.....	25.98
TOTAL	1023316	1750344	48383	2822043	328415	.....	65860687	4372108	.....	6.64	14508030	799740	.....	5.51

Y. C. WHANG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications